

University of Pittsburgh **School of Social Work**

# Pittsburgh's Racial Demographics 2015: Differences and Disparities



C e n t e r o n  
**Race &  
Social  
Problems**

[crsp.pitt.edu](http://crsp.pitt.edu)

# Differences and Disparities

“The problem of the twentieth century is the problem of the color line.”

–W.E.B. DuBois, 1903

In 2002, the School of Social Work at the University of Pittsburgh established the Center on Race and Social Problems (CRSP). Our mission is to help lead America further along the path to social justice by conducting race-related research, mentoring emerging scholars, and disseminating race-related research findings and scholarship. Today, CRSP is one of the most productive and exciting centers in the country.

The center focuses on race-related social problems in the following seven areas:

- Criminal Justice
- Economic Disparities
- Education Disparities
- Families, Youth, and Elderly
- Health
- Interracial Group Relations
- Mental Health

Now in its second decade, CRSP has become an integral part of local and national race-related scholarship and policy. With University resources behind it, a community that has welcomed its work, and support from the region's top law firms and foundations, CRSP's activities have had a major impact on our society.

We invite you to visit CRSP and its Race Research Online Directory at [crsp.pitt.edu](http://crsp.pitt.edu).

Some of the center's activities include:

- Creating the Race Research Online Directory, which includes hundreds of lectures, articles, and other race-related research resources
- Publishing the journal *Race and Social Problems*
- Establishing the Race Ethnicity and Poverty (REAP) Centers Summit
- Hosting *Race in America: Restructuring Inequality* in 2010, the largest conference on race ever held in America
- Organizing solution-focused summer institutes on race
- Sponsoring the Center on Race and Social Problems Speaker Series
- Teaching graduate courses on race
- Offering study abroad courses
- Holding a University-wide competition for best student papers on race
- Mentoring junior scholars
- Matching undergraduates to faculty research projects on race



# Pittsburgh's Racial Demographics 2015: Differences and Disparities

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

To produce a report of this kind is a reflection of the work of many individuals. We would like to begin by thanking our funders—The Heinz Endowments, the Pittsburgh Foundation, and the School of Social Work—who contributed to the production of this report. Despite their generous contributions, neither the Heinz Endowments nor The Pittsburgh Foundation is responsible for the contents of this report, nor is either responsible for the selection of specific topics addressed.

We also would like to thank members of the Center on Race and Social Problems' Research Advisory Panels, many of whom served as consultants, reviewers, and advisors for this project.

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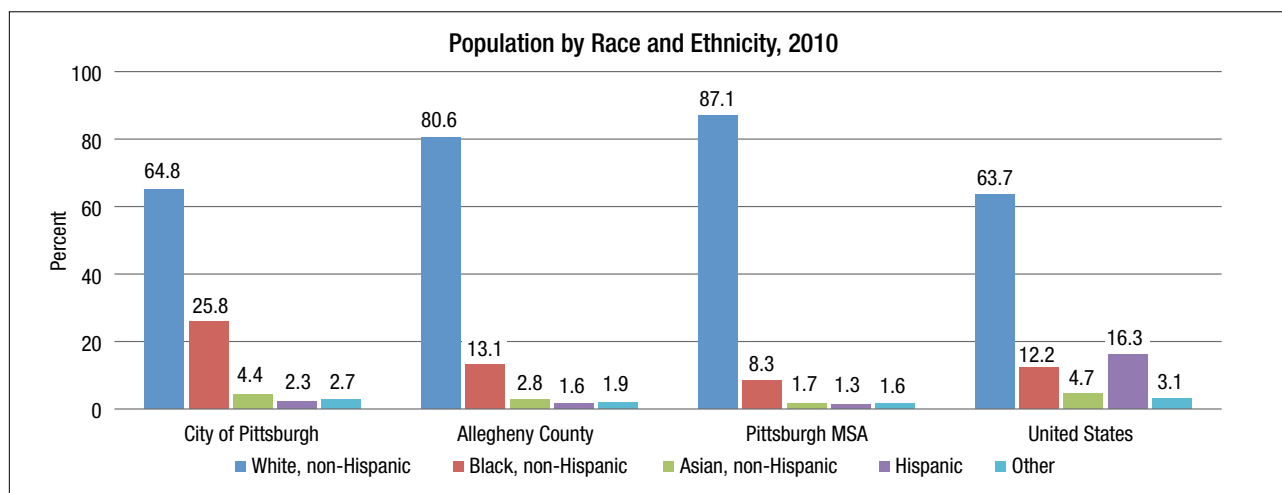
## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report provides indicators of quality of life by race and ethnicity for the Pittsburgh area and the nation. Data are provided for four groups (Whites, Blacks, Asians, and Hispanics) and for four geographic areas (city of Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, Pittsburgh Metropolitan Statistical Area [MSA], and the U.S.). The Pittsburgh MSA consists of Allegheny, Armstrong, Beaver, Butler, Fayette, Washington, and Westmoreland counties.

The most recent data available for the Pittsburgh area and the nation were used in this report. Data are provided for seven subject areas. These areas are the same as those addressed by the Center on Race and Social Problems. The findings, by section of the report, are:

### POPULATION DIVERSITY

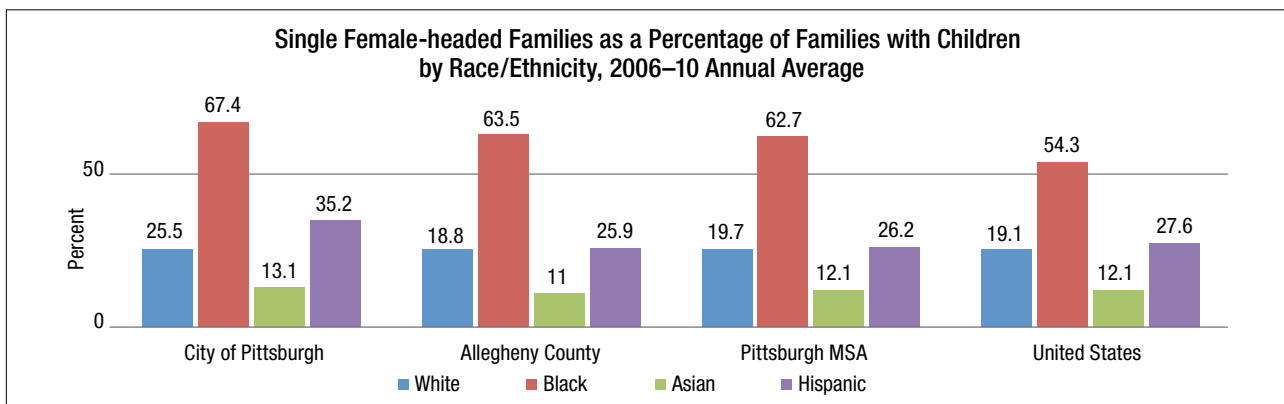
- Of U.S. metropolitan areas with a population of more than 1 million, Pittsburgh continues to have the Whitest metro area.
- A small share of the population in the Pittsburgh area is Asian or Hispanic.
- A large proportion of people in the Pittsburgh area and nation identify as a single race.
- Native Americans/Alaska Natives make up less than 1% of the population in the Pittsburgh area and the nation.
- 4% or less of the White and Black population in the Pittsburgh area is foreign-born compared to more than 70% of the Asian population and more than 20% of the Hispanic population.
- Less than 8% of Whites and Blacks in the Pittsburgh area and nation speak a language other than English at home compared to more than 76% of Asians and more than 39% of Hispanics.



Source: Appendix 1.1

## FAMILIES, YOUTH, AND ELDERLY

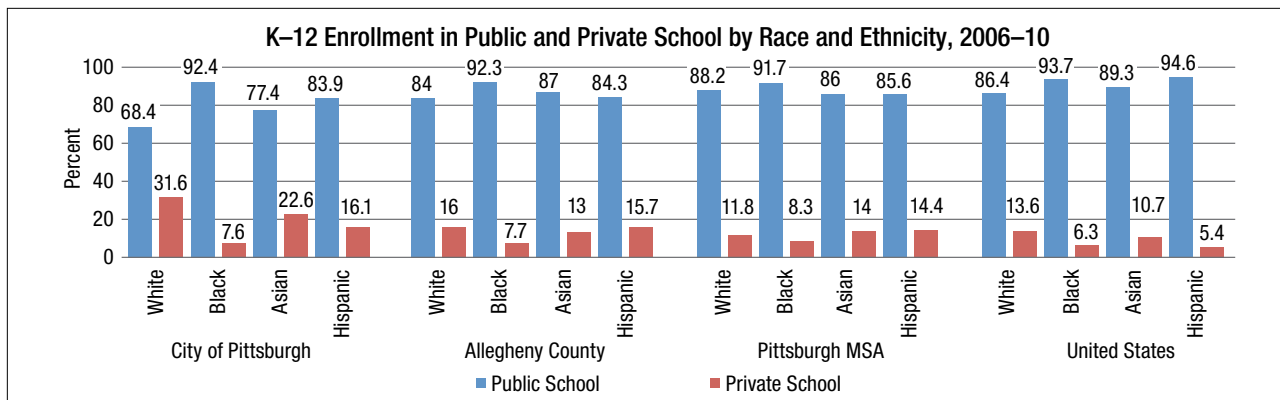
- Asians represent the highest share of two-parent families in the Pittsburgh area and nation.
- The percentage of Black two-parent families with children is lower in the Pittsburgh area than in the nation, and the percentage of Black single female-headed families is higher here than in the nation.
- Asian men and women represent the highest marriage rates in the Pittsburgh area and nation.
- Black men and women represent the highest rates of never married in the Pittsburgh area and nation.



Source: Appendix 2.3

## EDUCATION DISPARITIES

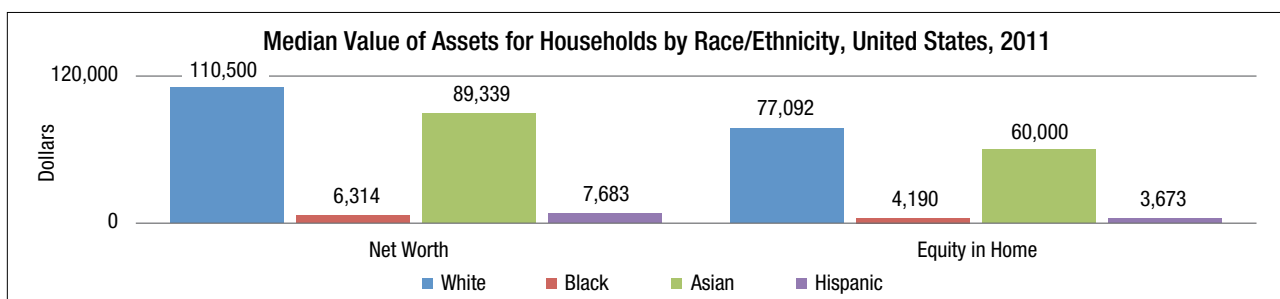
- There are 24,000 students in Pittsburgh Public Schools. Blacks are 53.4%, Whites are 33.5%, Asians are 3.5%, and Hispanics are 2.4% of those enrolled.
- Preschool enrollment rates are much higher in the city of Pittsburgh than in the nation. However, racial disparities in preschool enrollment are greater in Pittsburgh than in the nation.
- White, Asian, and Hispanic K–12 students are enrolled in private schools in the city of Pittsburgh at much higher rates than in the nation. Black K–12 students in the city are enrolled in private schools at much lower rates than the other racial/ethnic groups.
- In Pittsburgh Public Schools, even after many low-skill students had dropped out, 24% of White, 59% of Black, 54% of Asian, and 41% of Hispanic students in 11th grade were not proficient in reading.
- In Pittsburgh Public Schools, even after many low-skill students had dropped out, 37% of White, 73% of Black, 53% of Asian, and 54% of Hispanic students in 11th grade were not proficient in math.
- Blacks are the majority of students in Pittsburgh Public Schools, and they received more high school diplomas from Pittsburgh Public Schools than Whites, Asians, or Hispanics.
- 80% of White females, 76% of White males, 69% of Black females, and 58% of Black males graduate from Pittsburgh Public Schools within four years of entering ninth grade.
- A smaller share of adults in each racial/ethnic group in the Pittsburgh area than in the nation has less than a high school degree.
- Asian adults in the Pittsburgh area have much higher rates of graduate and professional degrees than other racial/ethnic groups in the Pittsburgh area or Asians in the nation.



Source: Appendix 3.2

## ECONOMIC DISPARITIES

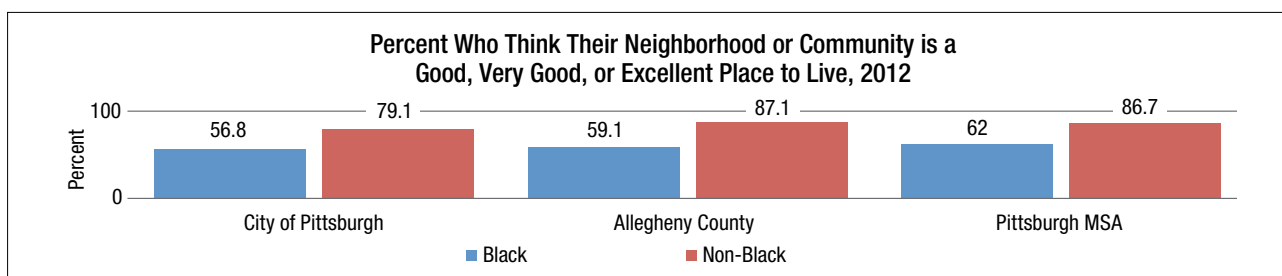
- White and Asian households had the highest incomes in the Pittsburgh area and nation.
- White and Asian households had the highest wealth in the nation.
- The nation's poverty rate in 2012, 15%, was the same as in 1964—the start of the war on poverty.
- One-third of Blacks, one-quarter of Hispanics, one-fifth of Asians, and 15% of Whites live in poverty in the city of Pittsburgh.
- White homeownership rates are much higher than Black, Asian, and Hispanic rates in the Pittsburgh area and the nation.
- Black and Hispanic unemployment rates are much higher than White and Asian rates in the Pittsburgh area and the nation.
- Asians are employed in management and professional occupations at much higher rates than the other racial groups in the Pittsburgh area and the nation. Blacks and Hispanics are employed in service occupations at much higher rates than the other racial groups in the Pittsburgh area.
- Whites make up the highest percentage of workers who take a car, truck, or van to work in the Pittsburgh area and nation. Blacks have the highest rates for using public transportation to get to work. Asians make up the highest percentage who walked to work.



Source: Appendix 4.2

## INTERRACIAL GROUP RELATIONS

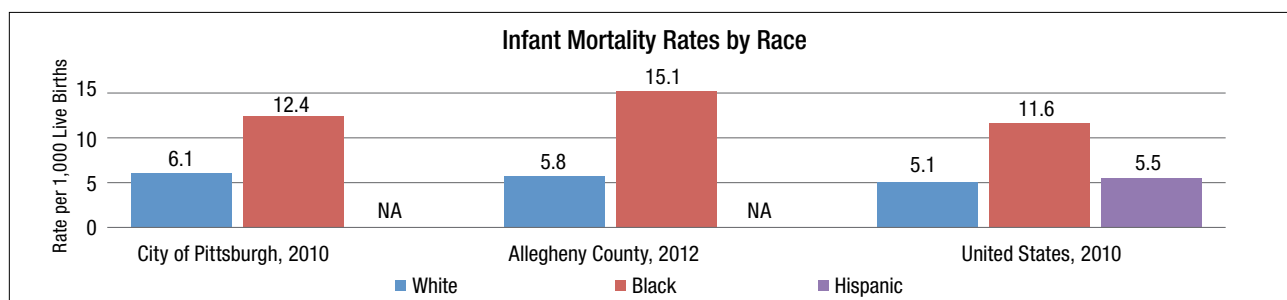
- Blacks continue to be the most segregated minority group in the Pittsburgh area and the nation. Even though Asians are the least segregated minority group in the nation, 41% of Asians or Whites would have to relocate to be equally distributed.
- Over the past three decades, racial residential segregation in the Pittsburgh area and the nation has declined somewhat.
- The typical White student in the Pittsburgh area attends a school where 90% of the student body is White and the majority of the student body is not poor. The typical Black student in the Pittsburgh area attends a school where half of the students is Black and the majority of students is poor.
- Some research has found Pennsylvania to be among the top most prejudiced states in the nation.
- More than one-third (37%) of non-Black residents in the Pittsburgh area believes that its neighborhood or community is not at all racially diverse. Only 18% of Black residents thought its neighborhood or community was not at all diverse.
- A much higher share of non-Blacks than Blacks in the Pittsburgh region thinks that its neighborhood or community is a good, very good, or excellent place to live.
- A much higher share of Blacks than non-Blacks in the Pittsburgh region thinks that its neighborhood has more crime than other neighborhoods.
- A much higher share of Blacks than non-Blacks in the Pittsburgh region thinks that its neighborhood has more crime than one year ago.
- A much higher share of Blacks than non-Blacks in the Pittsburgh region thinks that police do a fair or poor job of protecting people in their neighborhood.



Source: Appendix 5.2

## HEALTH AND MENTAL HEALTH

- Hispanics have a higher life expectancy than Whites and Blacks in the nation.
- Black infant mortality and low birth-weight rates are much higher than White rates in the Pittsburgh area and the nation.
- The Black birthrate for girls ages 15–17 in Allegheny County is about seven times the White rate.
- The Black birthrate for girls ages 18–19 in the county is six times the White rate. Teen birthrates have declined substantially over the last 20 years.
- Black and Hispanic adults have higher diabetes rates than Whites and Asians in the nation.
- Blacks in the Pittsburgh area and the nation have much higher HIV infection rates than the other racial groups.
- Death rates from cardiovascular disease, cancer, and diabetes are much higher for Blacks than other racial groups in the Pittsburgh area and the nation.
- Whites have much higher suicide death rates than the other racial groups in the nation.
- Non-Blacks report their health to be very good or excellent at much higher rates than Blacks in the Pittsburgh area.
- A much higher share of Blacks than non-Blacks lacks health insurance in the Pittsburgh area.
- A much higher share of Blacks than non-Blacks provides care to a family member or friend in the Pittsburgh area.
- Blacks have substantially higher rates of emotional health problems and mental distress than Whites in Allegheny County.
- Significantly more Whites than Blacks use the mental health and drug abuse services provided by the Allegheny County Department of Human Services.

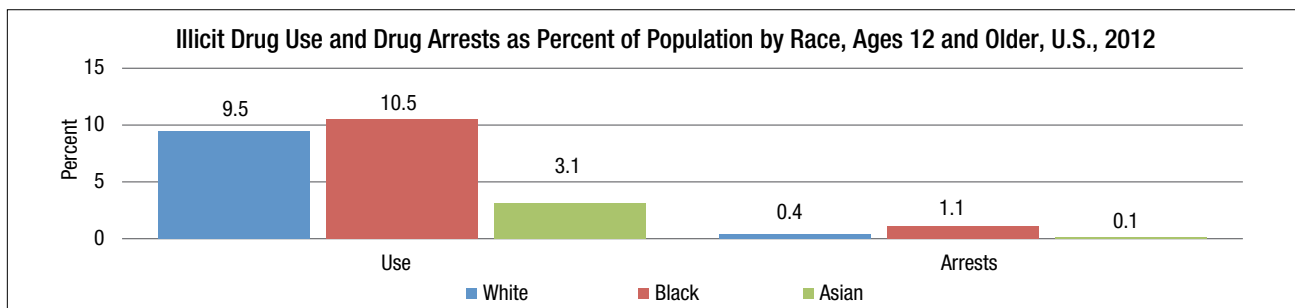


Source: Appendix 6.2

\* NA= Not available

## CRIMINAL JUSTICE

- Whites represent the largest number of total youth arrests in the Pittsburgh MSA and the nation. Blacks represent the largest number of total youth arrests in the city of Pittsburgh and Allegheny County.
- All of the juvenile murder victims in the city of Pittsburgh and Allegheny County in 2012 were Black. The majority of juvenile murder victims in the nation were White.
- Whites represent the largest number of total adult arrests in Allegheny County, the Pittsburgh MSA, and the nation. Blacks and Whites have about the same number of total adult arrests in the city of Pittsburgh.
- Whites make up the largest number of youth and adult arrests for drugs in Allegheny County, the Pittsburgh MSA, and the nation. Blacks make up the largest number in the city of Pittsburgh. It is noteworthy that Blacks and Whites have comparable drug use rates but Blacks have much higher arrest rates.
- Blacks made up the largest number of adult murder victims in the Pittsburgh area and nation in 2012.
- In general, racial disparities in criminal justice statistics are greater in the Pittsburgh area than in the nation.



Sources: National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Summary on National Findings, 2013 Bureau of Justice Statistics, Data Analysis Tools

## INTRODUCTION

Despite some claims after the election of President Barack Obama that we had moved into a post-racial era, race, ethnicity, and color remain ever-problematic features of our society. At this time, the country is embroiled in social protests against what is perceived to be racial bias by police against Black men. The fact that protests and riots have taken place is clearly a sign of anger and frustration at what many believe to be an unconscionable level of violence and racism being exhibited toward Black people in particular. Seldom has a day gone by without our hearing in the news about yet another act of racism being perpetrated against a person of color in our society. Such acts are not always ones of violence, but may take the form of housing discrimination, bias in hiring, or racial profiling—what has commonly come to be known as “living while Black”.


While this report will make clear that there have been some improvements in race-related conditions generally, it will also become clear that these conditions are still poor. W.E.B. DuBois’s prophecy that the problem of the 20th century would be the problem of color appears to be true for the 21st century as well. Many of us who have worked and hoped to bring about greater racial equality and justice thought that ours was the generation that would see the United States’ goals of freedom, equality, and equal opportunity for all come to fruition. Instead, it appears that, like others before us, we are but part of the continuation of a struggle that has been taking place in this country since its founding. This statement is not made as an abandonment of hope, but rather as encouragement for the sustained struggle that is necessary to continue. We believe that Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. was referring to all U.S. citizens when he stated “that we as a people will get to the promised land.”

This report has been titled *Differences and Disparities* because we wanted to address them both and they are not the same. This report looks at different racial/ethnic groups: Whites, Asians, Hispanics, and Blacks. But the real story here is in the disparities among these groups in their overall quality of life outcomes and experiences. By and large, it is not the mere fact that these groups are racially or ethnically different that fosters protest, strife, and unrest in this country. Rather, the problem rests with the disparities among these groups in their opportunities to obtain employment, become adequately educated, live in good neighborhoods, and enjoy a life free of foul treatment from the legal justice system.

## PURPOSE/BACKGROUND

The Center on Race and Social Problems (CRSP) was established in 2002. In 2007, CRSP produced the first *Pittsburgh Racial Demographics and Disparities* report. In fact, this was the first initiative undertaken by the center. It was our intent to baseline the status of the seven areas upon which the center focused: Families, Youth, and Elderly; Education Disparities; Economic Disparities; Interracial Group Relations; Health; Mental Health; and Criminal Justice. It should also be noted that this report has added a section on population diversity and has combined the presentations on areas of physical and mental health.

We did not believe that the center could attribute to itself any changes that might take place in any of these seven areas. However, we did believe that we should have an awareness regarding the state of affairs for each of the seven areas upon which the center focused. The 2007 report utilized data from the 2000 U.S. census. This report relies on census data from 2010. Hence, this report, at the time of its release, is slightly more current than was the former. Also, this report is largely free of causal explanation. That is, we report a prodigious amount of data but are very limited in the offering of reasons as to why things may be as they are. This is a limitation of demographic reports.



We hope that you will find this to be a useful and valuable report. It should be especially valuable to those attempting to prepare grants and proposals, make presentations, write papers, and teach students. We wholeheartedly believe that it will assist policymakers, practitioners, researchers, and members of the community to make better and informed decisions. For additional information, please visit the center's Race Research Online Directory at [crsp.pitt.edu](http://crsp.pitt.edu). A noted Pittsburgh newspaper columnist, Tony Norman, has commented that "The only thing Americans dislike talking about more than class is race." We hope that this report will serve to foster new and productive discussions about both.

For those of us who may become a little despondent about some of the observations in this report, let us remember the words of Ebenezer Scrooge from *A Christmas Carol*. After seeing how poorly things would turn out for him, he asks the Ghost of Christmas Future, "Are these the shadows of things that *will* be, or are they the shadows of things that *may* be ... if the courses be departed from, the ends will change. Say it is thus with what you show me." We can ask a similar question about the future of the United States. There is little doubt that this is how things will be if we do nothing to more adequately address the problems of race, ethnicity, and color in the United States, but it is not how things *must* be.



## SECTION 1. POPULATION DIVERSITY

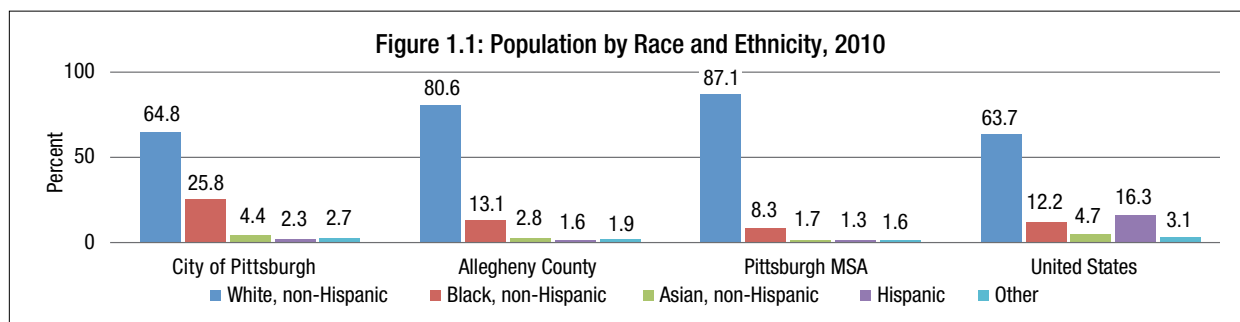
The United States is approaching 320 million people and each day is becoming increasingly diverse. In this section we use recent data from the U.S. Census Bureau to examine the following aspects of population diversity in the Pittsburgh area and the United States:

- Race and Ethnicity
- Racial Groups
- Hispanic Groups
- Race and Ethnicity Trends, 2000–10
- Geographic Distribution of Blacks in the Pittsburgh Area
- Foreign-born Population by Race/Ethnicity
- Language Spoken at Home by Race/Ethnicity

### RACE AND ETHNICITY

In recent years, the U.S. Census Bureau provided seven categories with which people could identify their race: White, Black or African American, Asian, American Indian and Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, Some Other Race Alone, and Two or More Races. To determine ethnicity, people could identify as Hispanic or non-Hispanic. As shown in Figure 1.1:

- A vast majority of the population in the Pittsburgh region and the nation identified as White, non-Hispanic. In fact, Pittsburgh is the Whitest metro area in America with a population of 1 million or more (Appendix 1.2).
- The share of Blacks in the city was higher than the shares of Blacks in the county, Pittsburgh MSA, and the nation.
- Asians and Hispanics were a small proportion of the population in the Pittsburgh area. By contrast, the share of Hispanics in the nation surpassed that of Blacks.

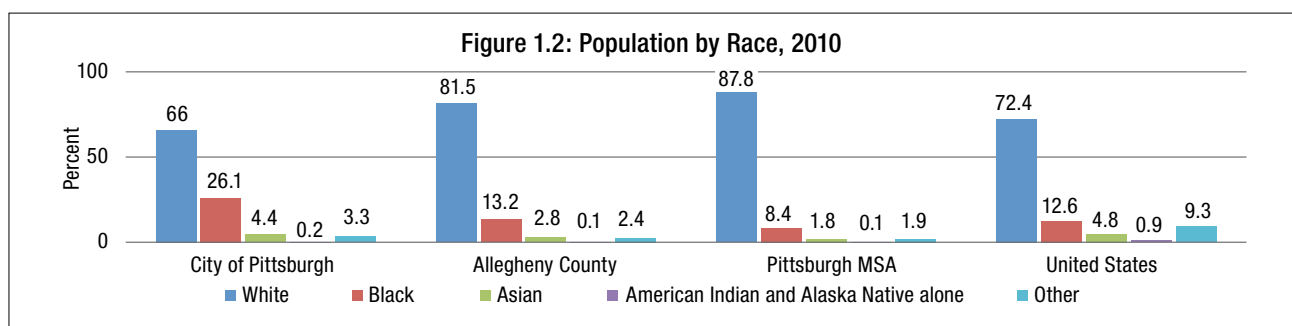


Source: Appendix 1.1

## RACIAL GROUPS

The following data on racial groups are inclusive of both Hispanics and non-Hispanics. The share of individuals who identified themselves as a single race encompassed 97.5% of the population in the city, 98.2% in the county, 98.4% in the Pittsburgh MSA, and 97.1% in the nation. As shown in Figure 1.2:

- The share of Whites was lowest in the city followed by the nation, county, and Pittsburgh MSA in ascending order.
- The share of Blacks in the county and nation was half that in the city.
- The share of Asians in the city was about the same as in the nation.
- The share of Native Americans/Alaska Natives was less than 1% in all four geographic areas.

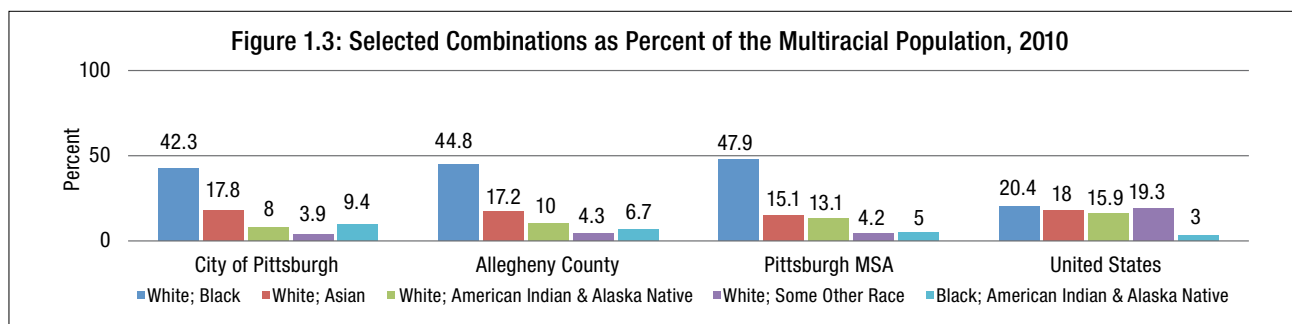


Notes: Hispanics can be of any race, and therefore have been included in the above racial groups. "Other" includes people with single as well as multiple racial identities.

Source: Appendix 1.3

People who identified as Two or More Races comprised 2.5% of the population in the city, 1.8% in the county, 1.6% in the Pittsburgh MSA, and 2.9% in the nation (Appendix 1.3). As shown in Figure 1.3:

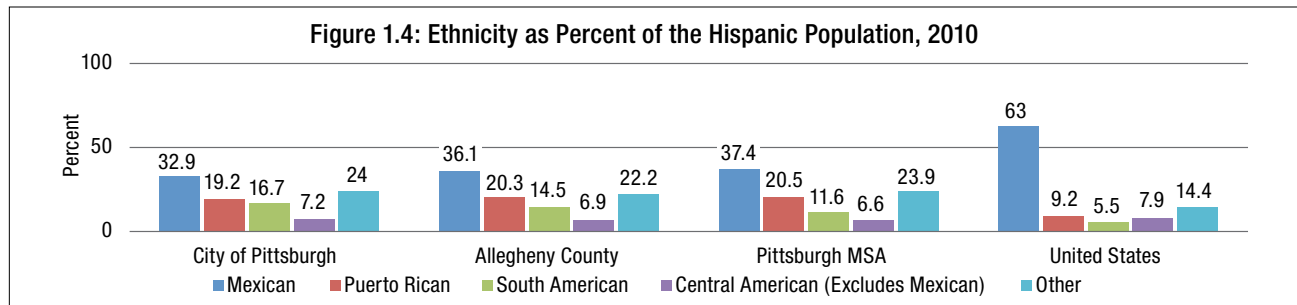
- The combination of White and Black represented the largest multiracial pairing in the city, county, region, and nation.
- White and Asian was the second largest group in the Pittsburgh area and third largest in the nation. White and Some Other Race was the second largest pairing in the nation.
- In the Pittsburgh area, most Native Americans/Alaska Natives identified as multiracial, specifically mixed with White and/or Black racial groups. In the U.S., more Native Americans/Alaska Natives identified as that race than multiracial.



Source: Appendix 1.4

## HISPANIC GROUPS

In 2010, Hispanics were the largest minority group in the nation, comprising 16.3% of the population. In the Pittsburgh area, however, Hispanics made up a much smaller part of the population: 2.3% in the city, 1.6% in the county, and 1.3% in the Pittsburgh MSA (Appendix 1.5). Figure 1.4 shows that Hispanics in the Pittsburgh area and the nation identified themselves primarily as Mexican, Puerto Rican, South American, and Central American.

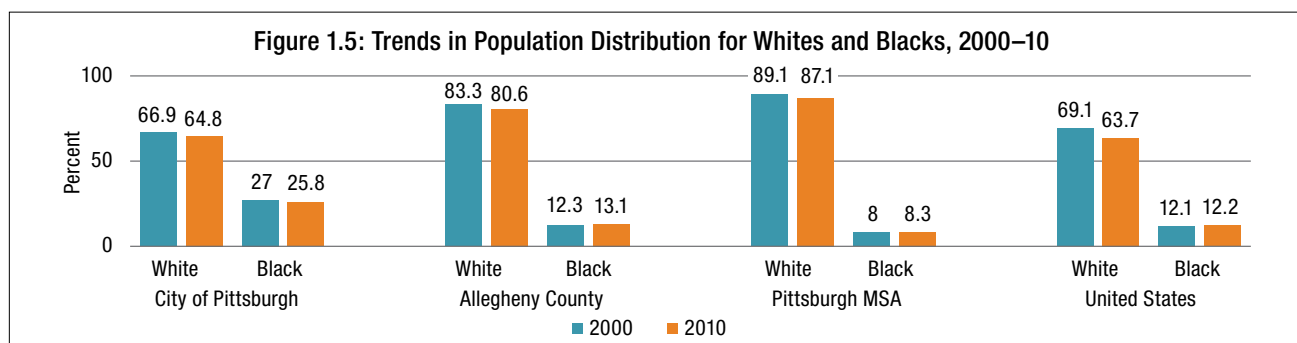


Source: Appendix 1.6

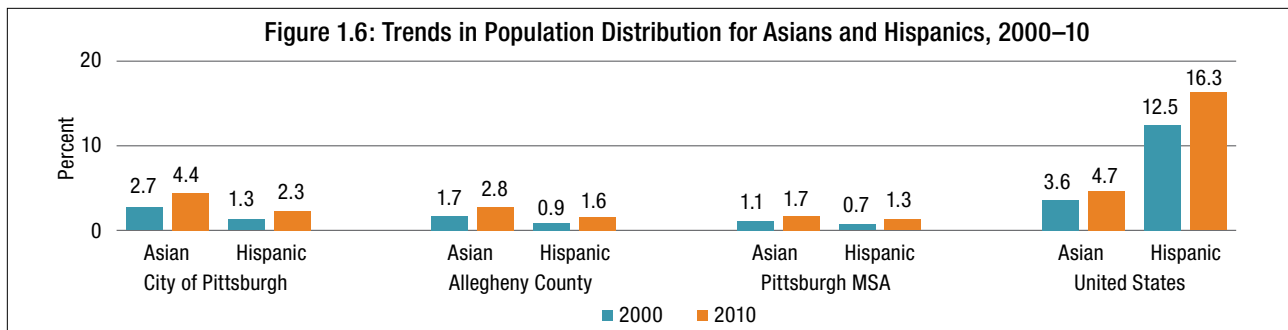
## RACE AND ETHNICITY TRENDS, 2000–10

The data below show to what extent changes in race and ethnicity have occurred in the Pittsburgh area and the nation over the past decade. Noteworthy is the fact that the Pittsburgh MSA has become less White over time but is still the Whitest metropolitan area with a population of 1 million or more. As shown in Figures 1.5 and 1.6:

- The share of non-Hispanic Whites decreased in all geographic areas.
- The share of non-Hispanic Blacks decreased in the city of Pittsburgh but increased in the county, Pittsburgh MSA, and nation.
- The shares of Hispanics and non-Hispanic Asians increased in all geographic areas.



Source: Appendix 1.7



Source: Appendix 1.7

## GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF BLACKS IN THE PITTSBURGH AREA

Pittsburgh neighborhoods, like many other places in the nation, tend to be racially segregated. Blacks are generally located in inner city neighborhoods while Whites typically live in suburban areas. Unfortunately, Blacks often reside in areas where there are fewer resources for a good quality of life compared to more advantaged residential areas where Whites live.

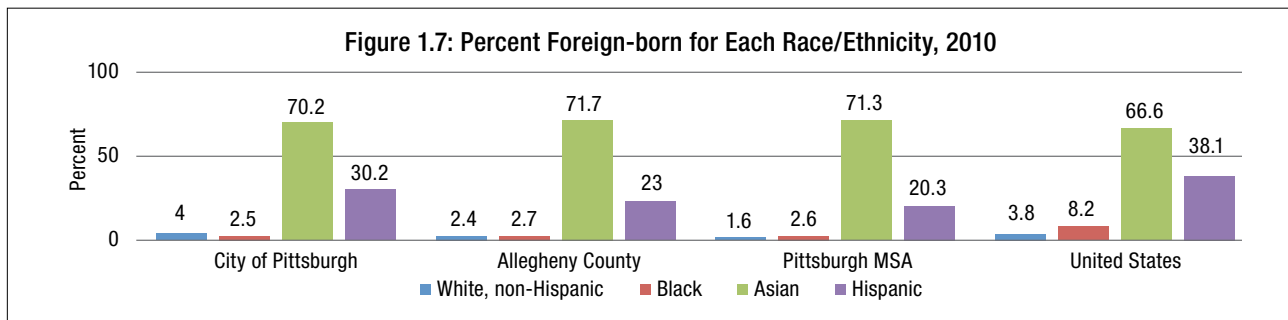
Appendices 1.8–1.10 show the geographic distribution of Blacks in the Pittsburgh area. Maps were not prepared for Whites since they live nearly everywhere. Also, maps were not prepared for Asians or Hispanics since there are too few in the Pittsburgh area to show up as concentrations on a map. The maps for Blacks in the Pittsburgh area show:

- In the city, Blacks were concentrated in the northwest belt from Manchester to Perry South and Northview Heights, the northeast belt from Garfield to Homewood and East Hills, and the Hill District, Glen Hazel, Beltzhoover, and Arlington Heights (Appendix 1.8).
- The largest concentration of Blacks in the county but outside the city of Pittsburgh was in the suburb of Penn Hills (Appendix 1.9).
- Blacks in the Pittsburgh MSA were mainly living in Allegheny County with very small concentrations in other counties (Appendix 1.10).

## FOREIGN-BORN POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY

According to the U.S. Census, foreign-born includes people living in the U.S. or its territories who were not U.S. citizens at birth and were born outside the U.S. and its territories. Foreign-born people make up less than 7% of the population in the Pittsburgh area but nearly 13% in the nation (calculated from total population numbers in Appendix 1.1 and foreign-born numbers in Appendix 1.11). By contrast, nearly 60% of the population in Miami and 40% of the population in New York City was foreign-born. As shown in Figure 1.7:

- No more than 4% of non-Hispanic Whites was foreign-born in any geographic area.
- Less than 3% of the Black population was foreign-born in the Pittsburgh area. However, one out of 12 Blacks in the nation was foreign-born.
- About 70% of Asians was foreign-born in the Pittsburgh area and the nation.
- A high percentage of Hispanics, relative to that of Whites and Blacks, was foreign-born in all four geographic areas.

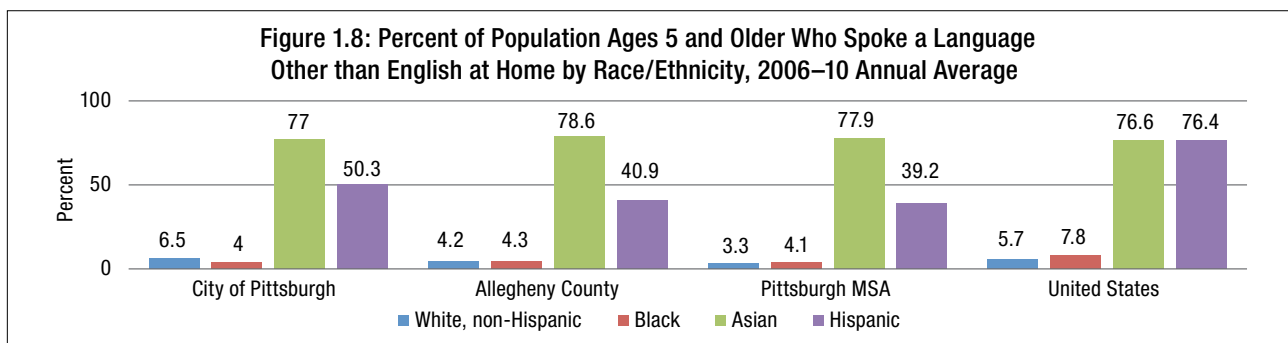


Source: Appendix 1.11

## LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME BY RACE/ETHNICITY

For both the Pittsburgh region and the nation, Asians and Hispanics spoke a language other than English at home at higher rates than Whites and Blacks. As shown in Figure 1.8:

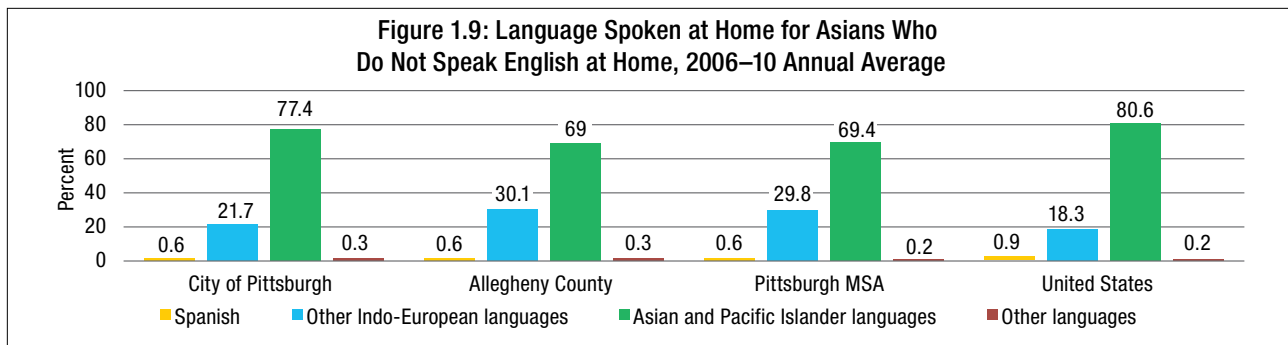
- In all four geographic areas, less than 7% of non-Hispanic Whites spoke a language other than English at home.
- Less than 5% of Blacks in the Pittsburgh area and nearly 8% of Blacks in the nation spoke a language other than English at home.
- Nearly 80% of Asians in all four geographic areas spoke a language other than English at home.
- No more than half of Hispanics in the Pittsburgh area spoke a language other than English at home while more than three-quarters of the nation's Hispanic population spoke a language other than English at home.



Source: Appendices 1.12–1.15

Figure 1.9 shows the percentage of Asians who spoke languages other than English at home. In all four geographic areas:

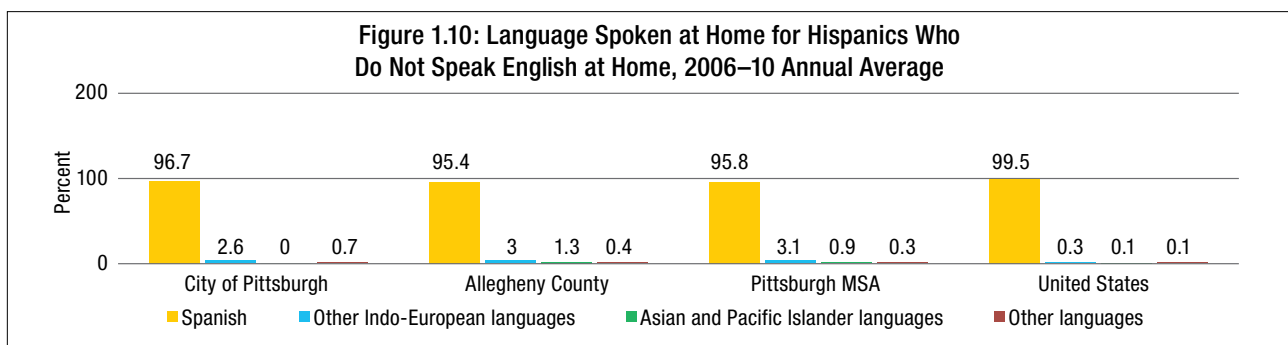
- The majority of Asians who spoke a language other than English at home spoke Asian and Pacific Islander languages. However, nearly a fifth in the city and the nation and one-third in the county and Pittsburgh MSA spoke other Indo-European languages at home.



Source: Appendices 1.12–1.15

Figure 1.10 shows the percent of Hispanics who spoke a language other than English at home. In all four geographic areas:

- Of the Hispanics in the Pittsburgh area and nation who spoke a language other than English at home, 95% or more spoke Spanish.



Source: Appendices 1.12–1.15

## SECTION 2. FAMILIES, YOUTH, AND ELDERLY

Dramatic changes have occurred since the 1960s in the United States' families, youth, and elderly populations. For example, many more families are now single female-headed, percentages of minority children and adults are increasing, and the country has a growing elderly population. In this section, we summarize recent data on families, youth, and elderly in the Pittsburgh area and the United States. The topics covered are:

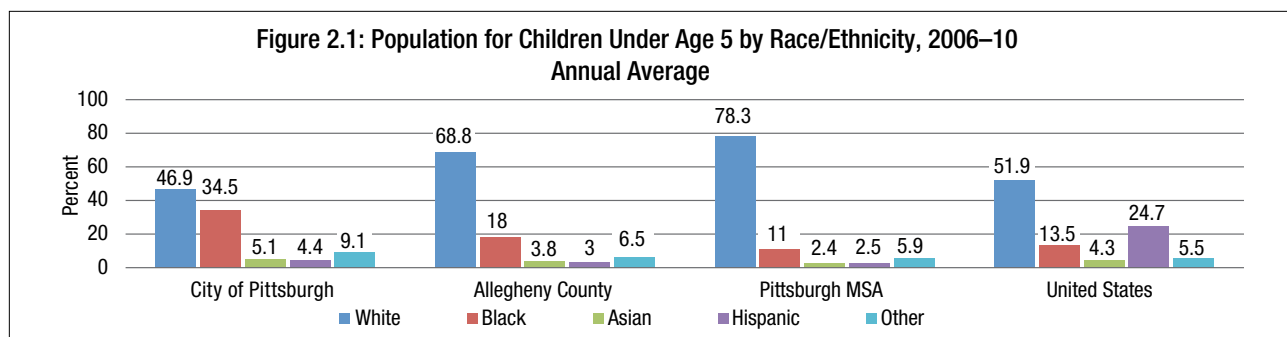
- Population Distribution by Race, Ethnicity, and Age
- Median Age
- Families with Children
- Marital Status
- Multiracial Children

### POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY RACE, ETHNICITY, AND AGE

The U.S. Census Bureau forecasts that non-Whites will be the majority in 2042 in the United States. However, minorities are already the majority in Hawaii, New Mexico, California, Texas, and the District of Columbia.

#### CHILDREN UNDER AGE 5

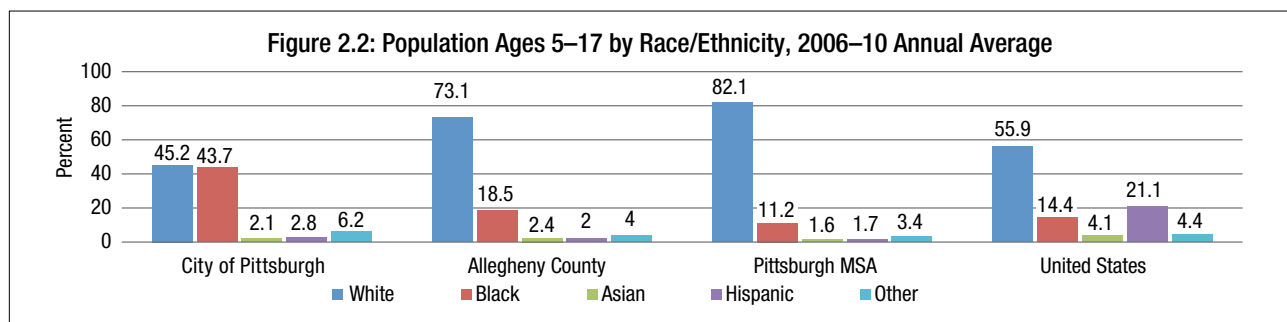
As shown in Figure 2.1, non-Whites made up the majority of children under age five in the city. Whites were the majority in the county, Pittsburgh MSA, and nation.



Source: Appendix 2.1

## CHILDREN AGES 5–17

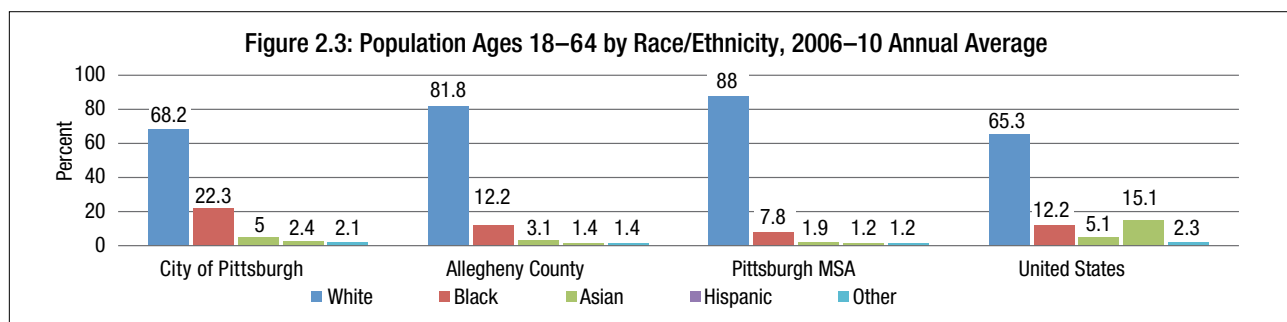
Among children ages 5–17, non-Whites represented the majority in the city. Whites were the majority in the county, Pittsburgh MSA, and nation. See Figure 2.2.



Source: Appendix 2.1

## WORKING-AGE ADULTS (AGES 18–64)

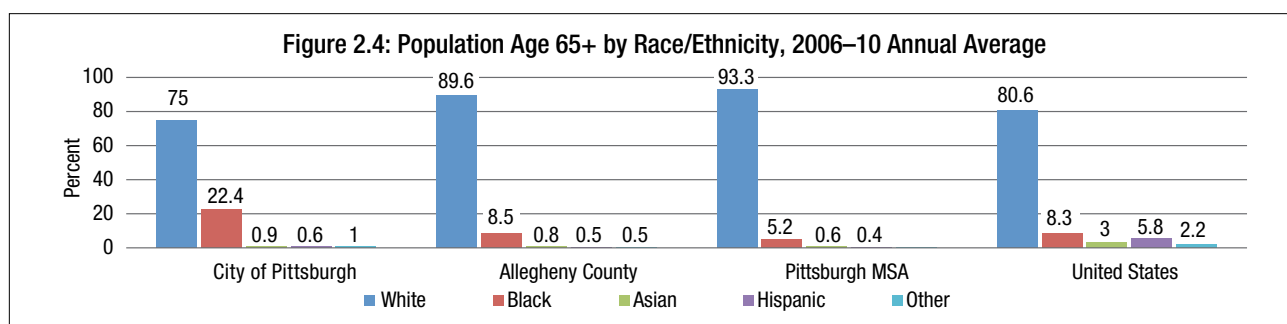
Among working-age adults, Whites represented the majority in all four geographic areas. See Figure 2.3 below.



Source: Appendix 2.1

## ELDERLY (AGES 65 AND OLDER)

In the nation, more than 80% of the elderly population was White, and less than 20% of the elderly population was non-White. Pennsylvania had the fourth highest share of the population 65 years and older (15.4%). Florida, West Virginia, and Maine had the highest shares of the elderly. As shown in Figure 2.4, Whites represented the majority of the elderly in all four geographic areas.



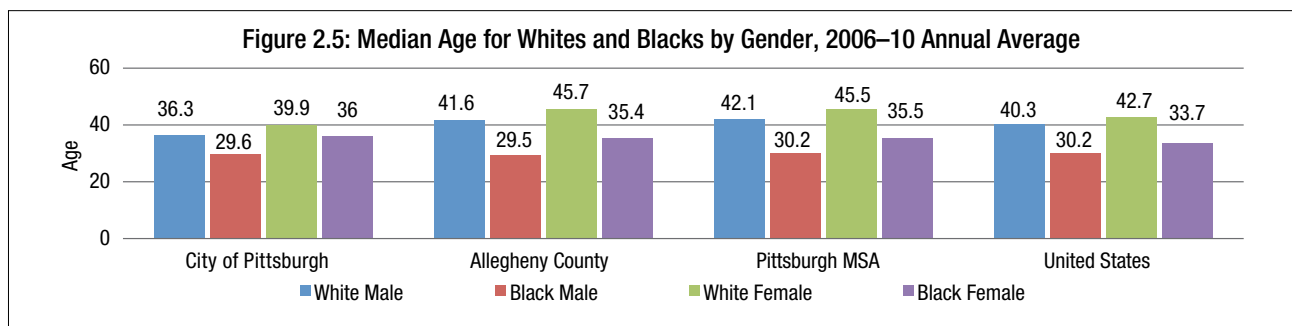
Source: Appendix 2.1



## MEDIAN AGE

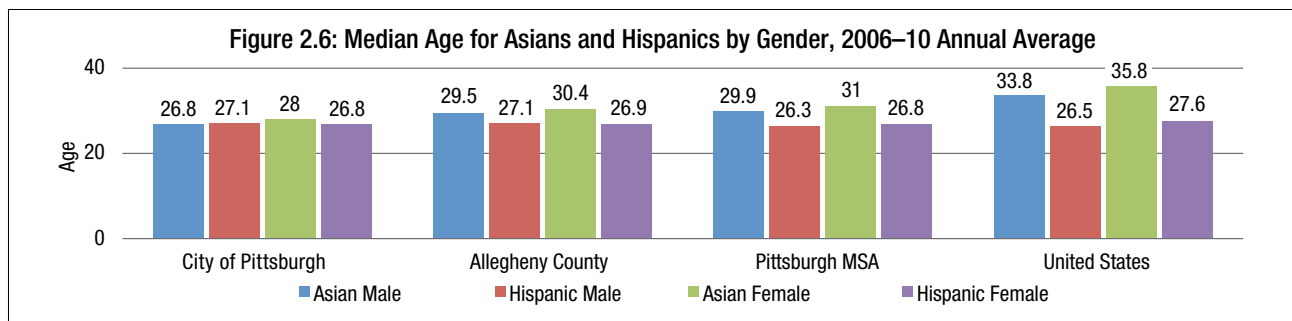
Median age varied greatly across groups in the nation. It was 41.5 years for Whites, 32 for Blacks, 34.9 for Asians, and 27 for Hispanics. The state of Pennsylvania had the sixth highest median age (40.1) out of all 50 states. Maine, Vermont, West Virginia, New Hampshire, and Florida were the top five states. Figure 2.5 shows the median ages for Whites and Blacks by gender in the Pittsburgh area and the nation.

- Whites had a higher median age than Blacks in all four geographic areas.
- White and Black females had a higher median age than their male counterparts.



Source: Appendix 2.2

Figures 2.5 and 2.6 show that the median ages for Asians and Hispanics were significantly lower than the median ages for Whites and Blacks in the Pittsburgh area. In addition, Asians in the Pittsburgh area were younger than Asians in the nation.

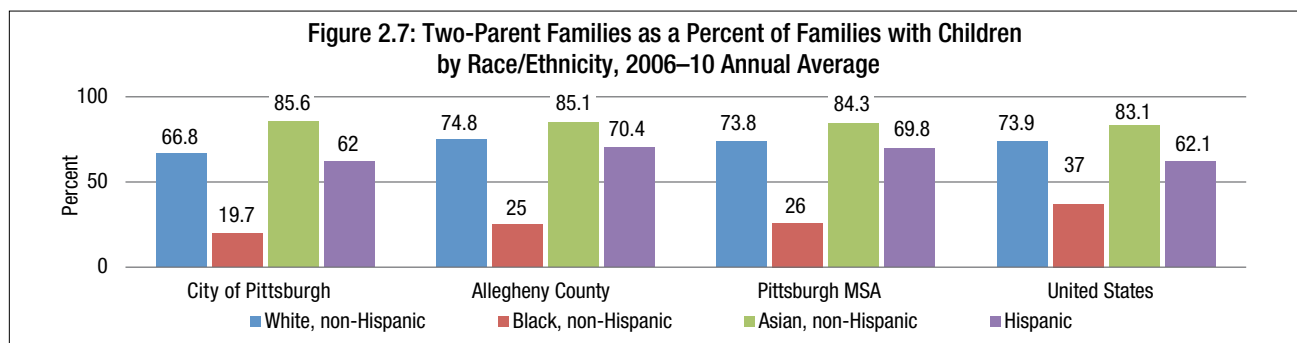


Source: Appendix 2.3

## FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN

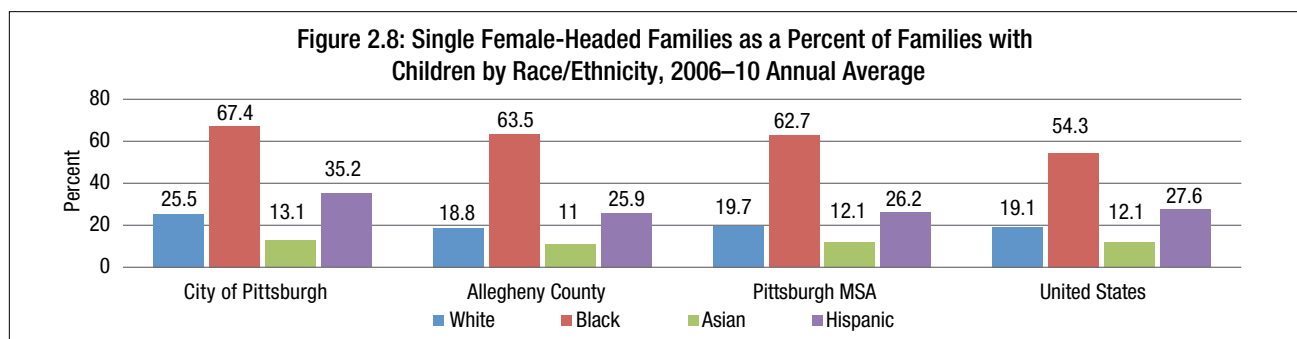
Over the last four decades, the United States' family structure has changed dramatically. There are now greater numbers of single-parent families; more children being born to unwed mothers; a rise in cohabitation; and increases in divorce, remarriage, and repeated divorce.<sup>1</sup> The distribution of family types among families with children under age 18 varies greatly among racial and ethnic groups in the Pittsburgh area and the nation. Figures 2.7–2.9 show:

- In all four geographic areas, Asians made up the highest shares of two-parent families with children.
- The percentage of Black two-parent families with children in the city is nearly half that of the United States.



Source: Appendix 2.3

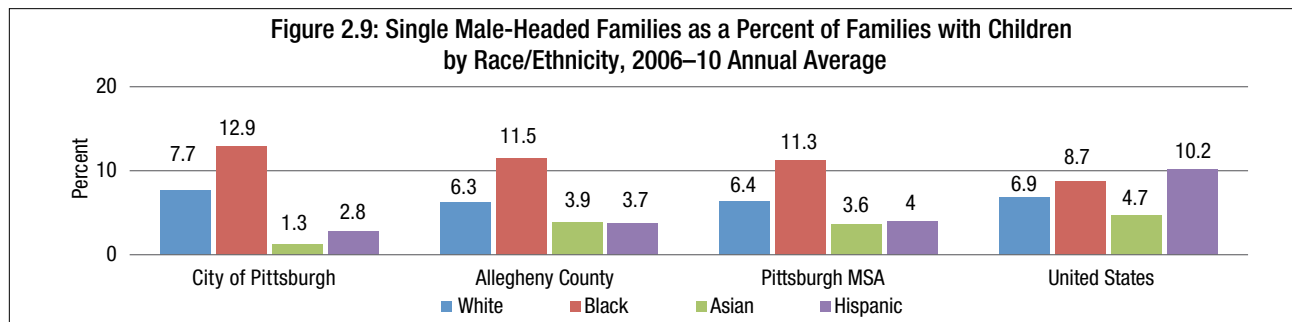
As shown in Figure 2.8, Blacks made up the highest shares of single female-headed families with children in all four geographic areas and Asians made up the lowest shares.



Source: Appendix 2.3

<sup>1</sup> Fuchsman, K. (2011). The Family Romance Transformed: American Domestic Arrangements Since 1960. *Clio's Psyche: Understanding the "Why" of Culture, Current Events, History, and Society*, 17(4), 275–84. Retrieved from <http://www.cliospsyche.org/Clios%20Psyche%2017-4%20March%202011.pdf>

As shown in Figure 2.9, Blacks made up the highest share of single male-headed families with children in the Pittsburgh area. Hispanics had the highest share of single male-headed families in the nation. Asians made up the lowest shares of single male-headed families with children in the city, Pittsburgh MSA, and nation.

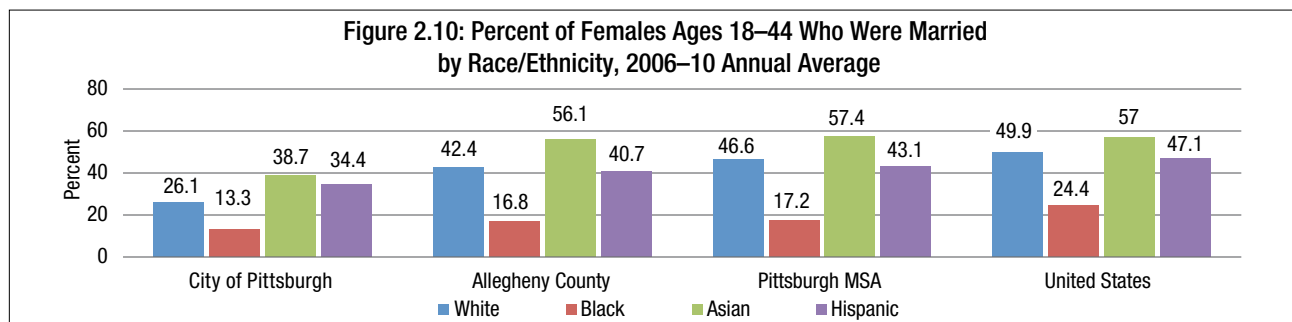


Source: Appendix 2.3

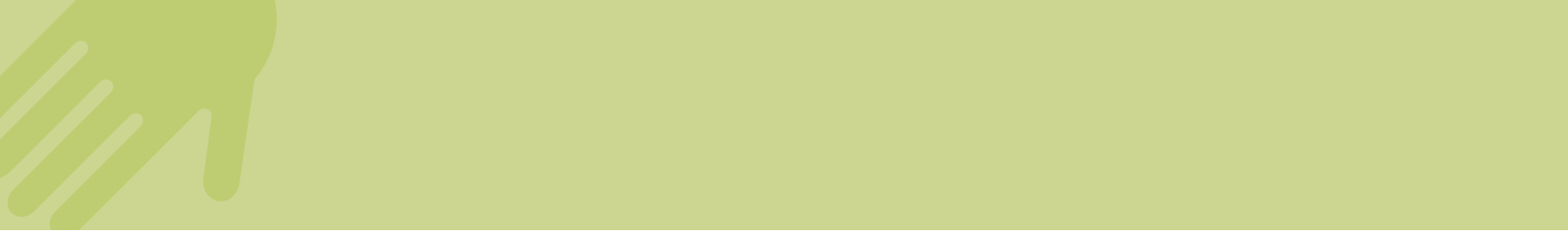
## MARITAL STATUS

As is the case for family structure, marriage rates have changed significantly over time. Marriage rates have declined for the nation, and more people are waiting longer to marry. Marriage has an impact on the quality of life of individuals and their families. As shown in Figures 2.10–2.11:

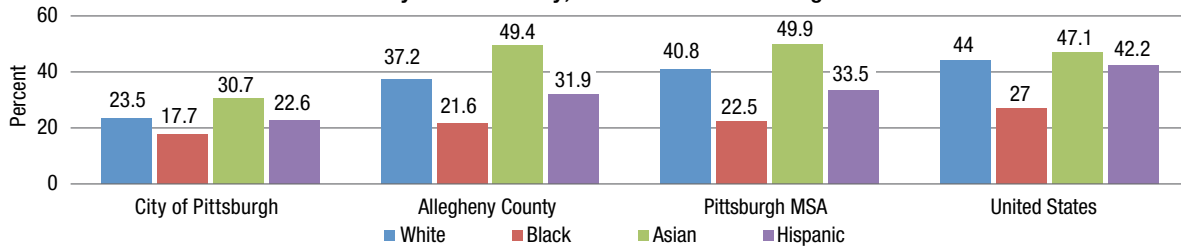
- Whites were married at higher rates than Blacks.
- White females were married at higher rates than White males.
- Black males were married at higher rates than Black females.
- Asians had the highest rates of marriage among all ethnic and racial groups.



Source: Appendices 2.4–2.7



**Figure 2.11: Percent of Males Ages 18–44 Who Were Married by Race/Ethnicity, 2006–10 Annual Average**

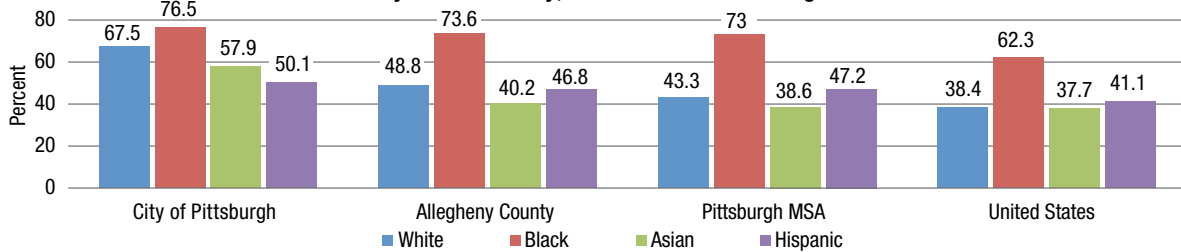


Source: Appendices 2.4–2.7

Figures 2.12–2.13 show the extent to which individuals were never married by race and ethnicity for ages 18–44.

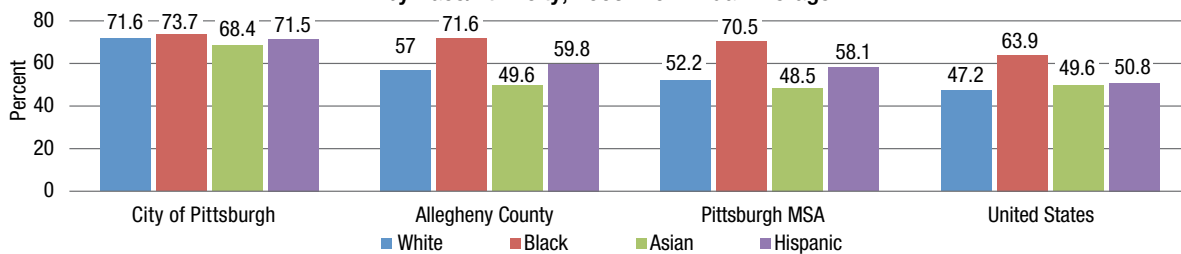
- Blacks were never married at higher rates than other races/ethnicities in the Pittsburgh area and nation.
- Black females were never married at higher rates than Black males in the Pittsburgh area.

**Figure 2.12: Percent of Females Ages 18–44 Who Were Never Married by Race/Ethnicity, 2006–10 Annual Average**



Source: Appendices 2.4–2.7

**Figure 2.13: Percent of Males Ages 18–44 Who Were Never Married by Race/Ethnicity, 2006–10 Annual Average**



Source: Appendices 2.4–2.7

## MULTIRACIAL CHILDREN

The number of individuals in our society who identify as multiracial has increased in the past decade. The term multiracial refers to any combination of the seven races defined by the U.S. Census Bureau. This does not include Hispanic alone. In 2010, according to census data (Appendices 2.8 and 2.9):

- Multiracial children made up 7.3% of children in the city, 4.6% in the county, 4% in the Pittsburgh MSA, and 4.8% in the nation.
- The combination White and Black represented the largest multiracial pairing for children in all four geographic areas.
- White and Asian was the second largest pairing of multiracial children in all four geographic areas.

## SECTION 3. EDUCATION DISPARITIES

Achieving education is critical to sustaining a positive quality of life. Research shows that most individuals who have obtained higher levels of education have better life outcomes than those with lower levels of education.

In 2013, a total of 24,400 students were enrolled in K–12 in Pittsburgh Public Schools. In 2011, in the nation, 49.5 million students were enrolled in K–12 in public schools.

In this section, we present data on racial and ethnic disparities in education in the Pittsburgh area and the nation. The topics covered are:

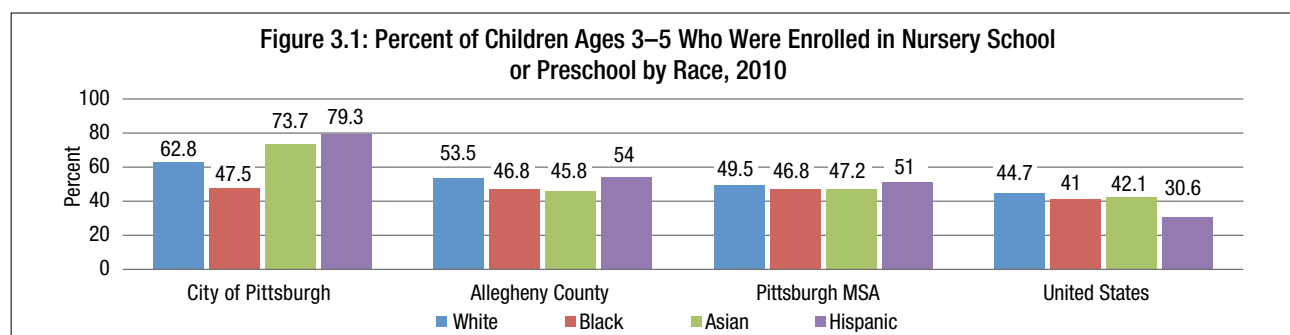
- Preschool Enrollment
- Public and Private School Enrollment
- Racial Composition in Public Schools
- Racial Composition in Private Schools
- Reading Skills
- Math Skills
- High School Diploma Recipients
- Graduation Rates
- Educational Attainment

### PRESCHOOL ENROLLMENT

Preschool enrollment is particularly critical for helping economically disadvantaged children prepare for primary and secondary education. The Pittsburgh area has a large population of poor families with preschool-aged children. Figure 3.1 shows to what extent children ages 3 to 5 were enrolled in nursery or preschool in 2010.

The percentages enrolled in preschool were:

- In the city, Hispanics (79.3%), Asians (73.7%), and Whites (62.8%) had the highest rates followed by Blacks (47.5%).
- In the county, the rates for Whites (53.5%) and Hispanics (54%) were higher than the rates for Blacks (46.8%) and Asians (45.8%).
- The rates for all racial groups and ethnicities in the Pittsburgh MSA were similar.
- Whites (44.7%), Blacks (41%), and Asians (42.1%) in the nation had similar rates while the rate for Hispanics (30.6%) was substantially lower.

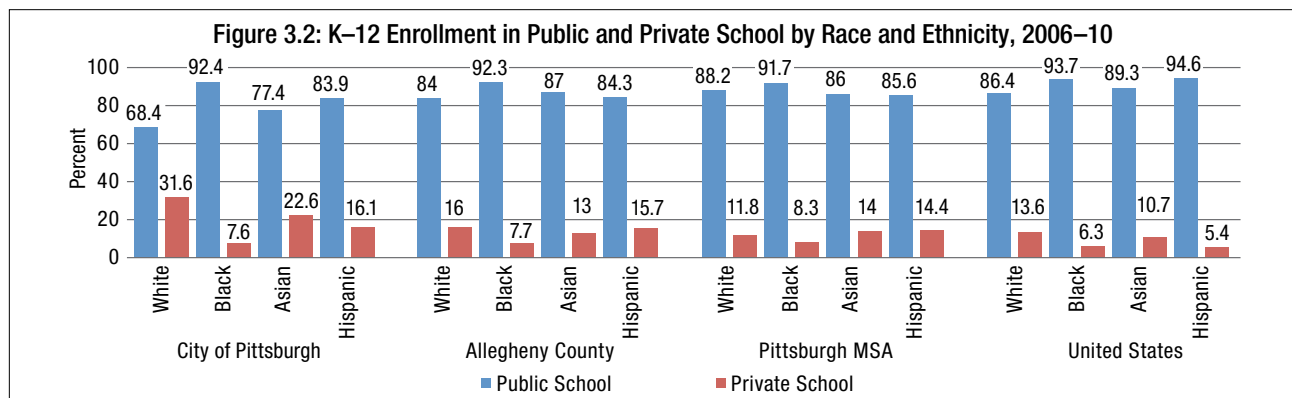


Source: Appendix 3.1

## PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

Figure 3.2 shows the percent of students in each racial/ethnic group who were enrolled in public or private school (K–12). Blacks were disproportionately enrolled in public schools and underrepresented in private schools. For Whites, the opposite was true. The figure shows:

- In the city of Pittsburgh, 68.4% of Whites, 92.4% of Blacks, 77.4% of Asians, and 83.9% of Hispanics in grades K–12 were enrolled in public schools. At the same time, 31.6% of Whites, 7.6% of Blacks, 22.6% of Asians, and 16.1% of Hispanics were in private schools.
- In Allegheny County, 84.0% of Whites, 92.3% of Blacks, 87.0% of Asians, and 84.3% of Hispanics in grades K–12 were enrolled in public schools. However, 16.0% of Whites, 7.7% of Blacks, 13.0% of Asians, and 15.7% of Hispanics were in private schools.
- In the Pittsburgh MSA, 88.2% of Whites, 91.7% of Blacks, 86.0% of Asians, and 85.6% of Hispanics in grades K–12 were enrolled in public schools. By contrast, 11.8% of Whites, 8.3% of Blacks, 14.0% of Asians, and 14.4% of Hispanics were in private schools.
- In the nation, 86.4% of Whites, 93.7% of Blacks, 89.3% of Asians, and 94.6% of Hispanics in grades K–12 were enrolled in public schools. As was the case for the other geographic areas, private school numbers are much lower: 13.6% of Whites, 6.3% of Blacks, 10.7% of Asians, and 5.4% of Hispanics were in private schools.

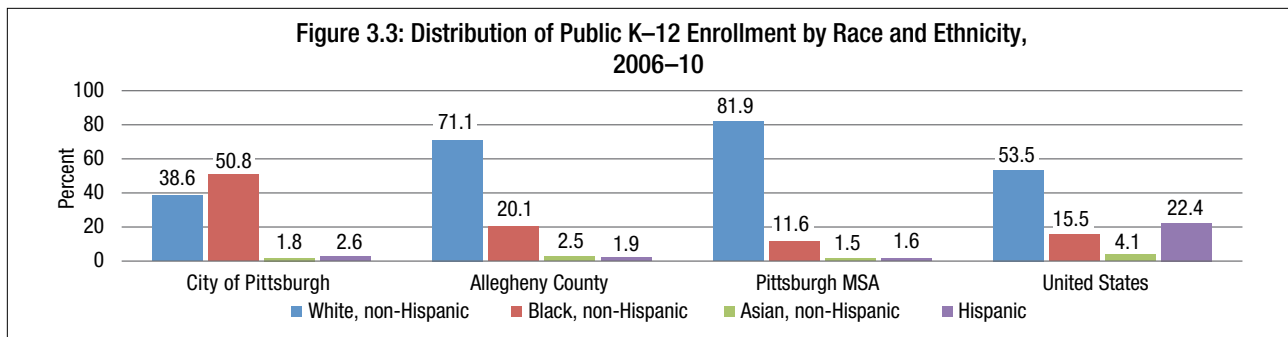


Source: Appendix 3.2

## RACIAL COMPOSITION IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Public school enrollment reflects racial and ethnic diversity among the youth population as well as racial and ethnic differences in access to schools. Figure 3.3 shows each race's percent of public school enrollment by geographic area:

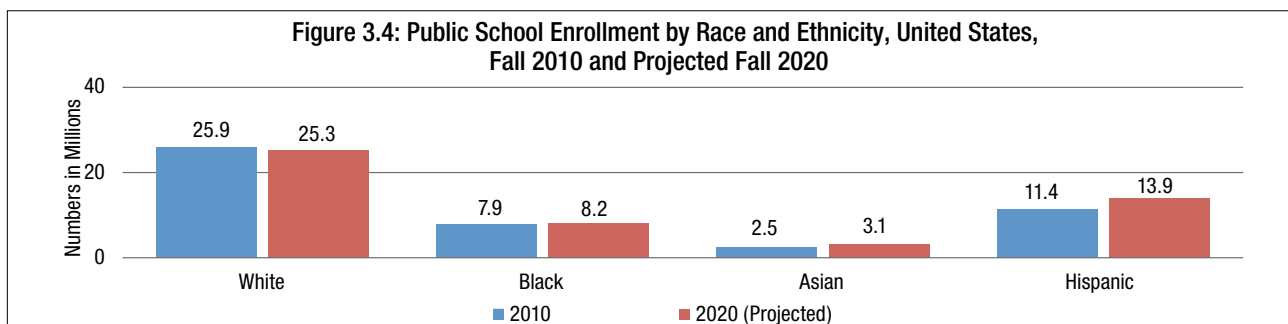
- Among children enrolled in public K–12, 38.6% were White in the city, 71.1% in the county, 81.9% in the Pittsburgh MSA, and 53.5% in the nation.
- More than half of the children enrolled in public K–12 in the city were Black. Blacks made up 50.8% of public K–12 students in the city, 20.1% in the county, 11.6% in the Pittsburgh MSA, and 15.5% in the nation.
- Among children enrolled in public K–12, 1.8% in the city, 2.5% in the county, 1.5% in the Pittsburgh MSA, and 4.1% in the nation were Asian.
- Hispanics were a much higher percentage (22.4%) of public K–12 students in the nation than in the city (2.6%). They were 1.9% in the county and 1.6% in Pittsburgh MSA.



Source: Appendix 3.3

The U.S. Department of Education’s National Center for Education Statistics has projected national public school enrollment by race for the year 2020. As shown in Figure 3.4, the projections are:

- The number of White students enrolled in U.S. public schools will decrease from 25.9 million in 2010 to 25.3 million in 2020. Hence, their share of enrollment is expected to decline from 52% to 48%.
- The total number of Black students enrolled in public schools is expected to increase from 7.9 million in 2010 to 8.2 million in 2020. However, their share of enrollment is expected to remain at 16%.
- The number of Asian/Pacific Islander students enrolled in public schools will increase from 2.5 million in 2010 to 3.1 million in 2020. Their share of enrollment is expected to increase slightly from 5% to 6%.
- The number of Hispanic students enrolled in public schools will increase from 11.4 million in 2010 to 13.9 million in 2020. This will result in their share of enrollment to increase from 23% to 26%.



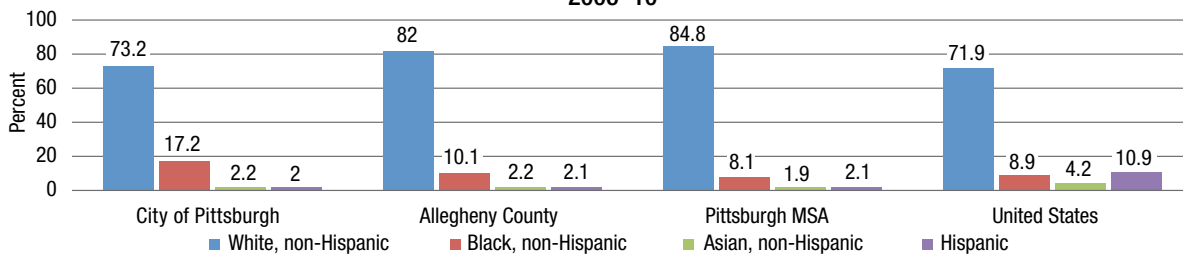
Appendix 3.4

## RACIAL COMPOSITION IN PRIVATE SCHOOLS

Figure 3.5 shows each race’s percent of private school enrollment by geographic area.

- Of the students enrolled in private K–12 schools, Whites were 73.2% in the city, 82.0% in the county, 84.8% in the Pittsburgh MSA, and 71.9% in the nation.
- Among non-Whites, Blacks had the highest share of students enrolled in private K–12 schools in the Pittsburgh area. Blacks composed 17.2% in the city, 10.1% in the county, 8.1% in the Pittsburgh MSA, and 8.9% in the nation.
- The Asian shares of students enrolled in private K–12 schools were 2.2% in the city, 2.2% in the county, 1.9% in the Pittsburgh MSA, and 4.2% in the nation.
- The Hispanic shares of students enrolled in private K–12 schools were 2.0% in the city, 2.1% in the county, 2.1% in the Pittsburgh MSA, and 10.9% in the nation.

**Figure 3.5: Distribution of Private K–12 Enrollment by Race and Ethnicity, 2006–10**



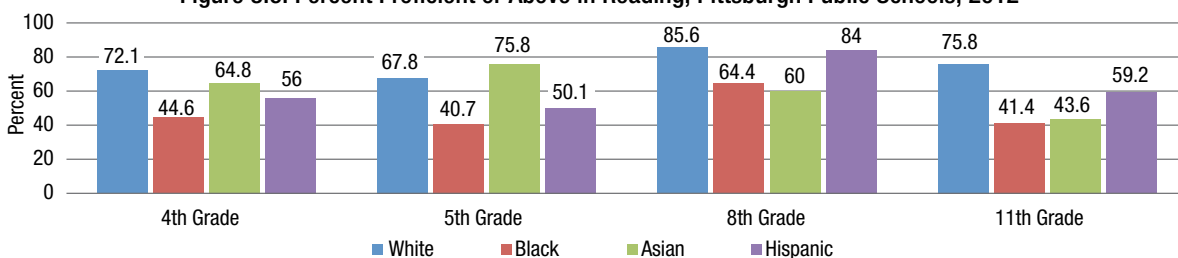
Source: Appendix 3.5

## READING SKILLS

Reading is a basic skill that is needed to function successfully in our society. Reading tests are often used to indicate academic ability and achievement. Figure 3.6 shows Pittsburgh Public School reading scores by grade level on the Pennsylvania System of School Assessment (PSSA) tests in 2012. The data show that:

- Among Whites, 72.1% of fourth graders, 67.8% of fifth graders, 85.6% of eighth graders, and 75.8% of eleventh graders scored proficient or above in reading.
- Among Blacks, 44.6% of fourth graders, 40.7% of fifth graders, 64.4% of eighth graders, and 41.4% of eleventh graders scored proficient or above in reading.
- Among Asians, 64.8% of fourth graders, 75.8% of fifth graders, 60.0% of eighth graders, and 43.6% of eleventh graders scored proficient or above in reading.
- Among Hispanics, 56.0% of fourth graders, 50.1% of fifth graders, 84.0% of eighth graders, and 59.2% of eleventh graders scored proficient or above in reading.

**Figure 3.6: Percent Proficient or Above in Reading, Pittsburgh Public Schools, 2012**

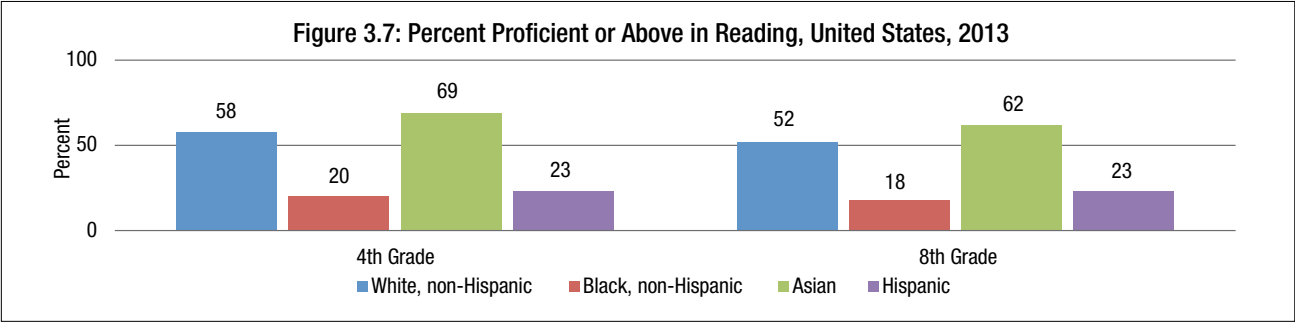


Source: Appendix 3.6

The National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) is used to measure student achievement in the nation. Figure 3.7 shows the national reading scores for fourth and eighth graders by race for the year 2013. Note that Pittsburgh and national data on reading scores are not comparable because they are based on different tests. The results were:

- 58% of White fourth graders and 52% of White eighth graders in the nation scored proficient or above in reading.
- 20% of Black fourth graders and 18% of Black eighth graders in the nation scored proficient or above in reading.
- 69% of Asian fourth graders and 62% of Asian eighth graders in the nation scored proficient or above in reading.
- 23% of Hispanic fourth graders and 23% of Hispanic eighth graders in the nation scored proficient or above in reading.



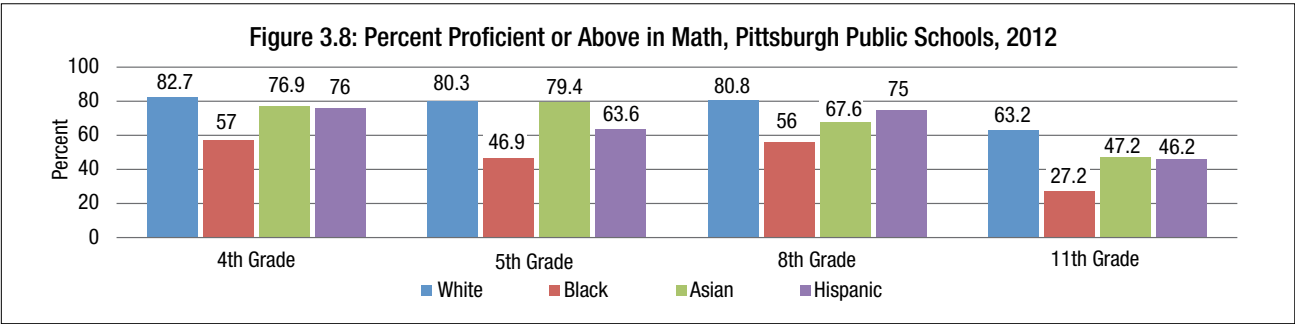


Source: Appendix 3.7

## MATH SKILLS

Math is another basic skill that is needed to be successful in our society. Figure 3.8 shows math scores of children in grades 4, 5, 8, and 11 in the Pittsburgh Public Schools on PSSA tests in 2012. The results were:

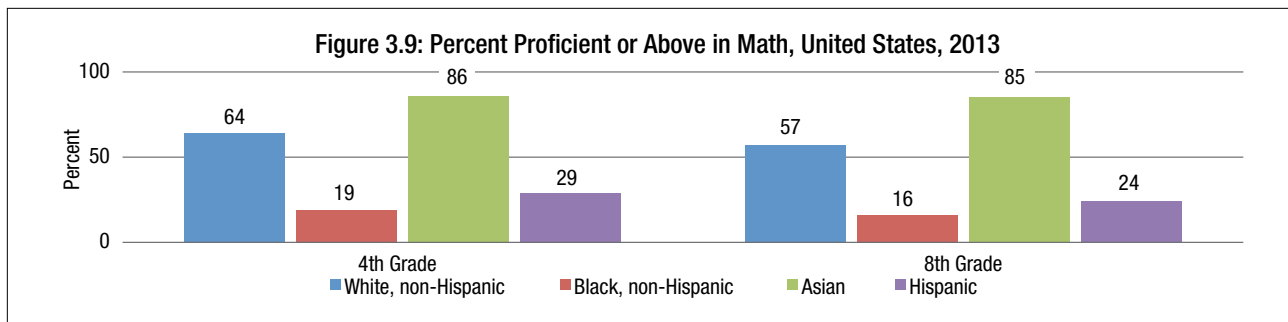
- Among Whites, 82.7% of fourth graders, 80.3% of fifth graders, 80.8% of eighth graders, and 63.2% of eleventh graders in Pittsburgh Public Schools scored proficient or above in math.
- Among Blacks, 57.0% of fourth graders, 46.9% of fifth graders, 56.0% of eighth graders, and 27.2% of eleventh graders in Pittsburgh Public Schools scored proficient or above in math.
- Among Asians, 76.9% of fourth graders, 79.4% of fifth graders, 67.6% of eighth graders, and 47.2% of eleventh graders in Pittsburgh Public Schools scored proficient or above in math.
- Among Hispanics, 76.0% of fourth graders, 63.6% of fifth graders, 75.0% of eighth graders, and 46.2% of eleventh graders in Pittsburgh Public Schools scored proficient or above in math.



Source: Appendix 3.6

The bullets below show the 2013 national math scores for students who were in the fourth and eighth grade according to the National Assessment of Educational Progress. Note that Pittsburgh and national data on math scores are not comparable because they are based on different tests. As shown in Figure 3.9:

- 64% of White fourth graders and 57% of White eighth graders in the nation scored proficient or above in math.
- 19% of Black fourth graders and 16% of Black eighth graders in the nation scored proficient or above in math
- 86% of Asian fourth graders and 85% of Asian eighth graders in the nation scored proficient or above in math.
- 29% of Hispanic fourth graders and 24% Hispanic eighth graders in the nation scored proficient or above in math.

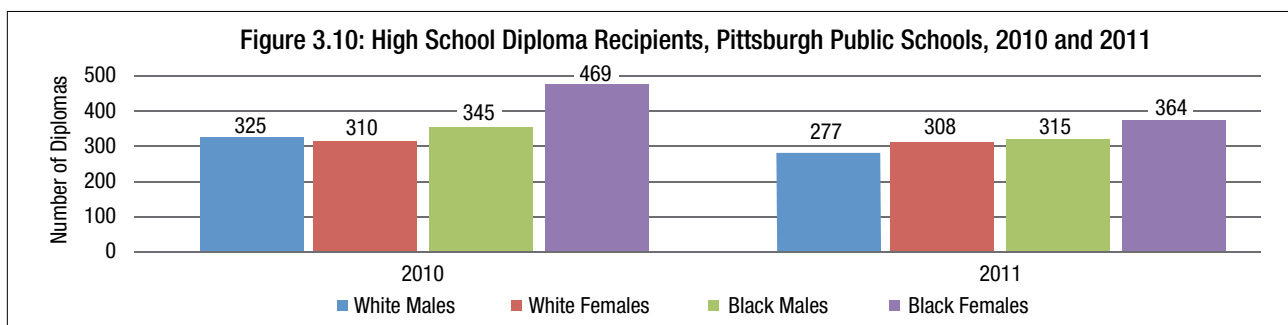


Source: Appendix 3.7

## HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA RECIPIENTS

In U.S. society, it is imperative for one to have a high school diploma. Having a high school diploma is one of the basic requirements needed to succeed economically and professionally. Figure 3.10 shows the number of high school diploma recipients in Pittsburgh Public Schools for 2010 and 2011. As shown in Figure 3.10:

- In 2011, compared to Black males (315), Black females represented the highest number (364) of high school graduates in Pittsburgh Public Schools. Similarly, White females (308) represented a higher number of graduates than White males (277).
- The number of high school diploma recipients for both White and Black males and females decreased from 2010 to 2011. The largest decrease was among Black females, who made up 469 graduates in 2010 and 364 in 2011.



Source: Appendix 3.8

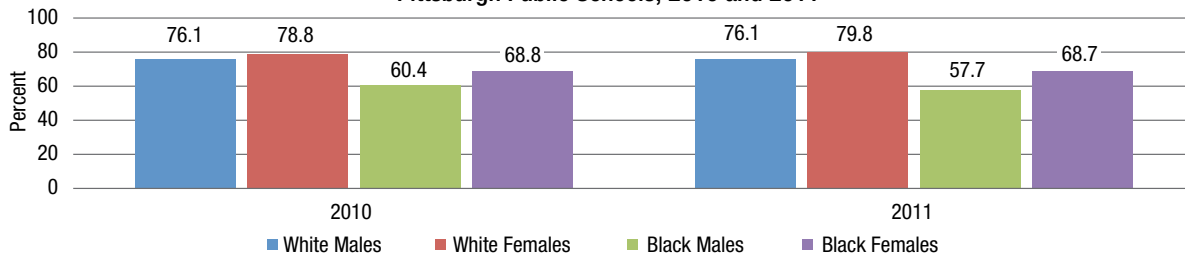
## GRADUATION RATES

Graduation rates in Pittsburgh Public Schools are based on a four-year cohort. The four-year cohort graduation rate is calculated by dividing the number of students who graduated four years after entering ninth grade by the number of students who entered ninth grade four years before the year of graduation. As shown in Figure 3.11:

- In 2011, White females (79.8%) graduated at a higher rate than White males (76.1%), and Black females graduated at a higher rate than Black males (68.7% vs. 57.7%).
- There were no major changes in graduation rates for Blacks and Whites from 2010 to 2011.



**Figure 3.11: High School 4-Year Cohort Graduation Rate,  
Pittsburgh Public Schools, 2010 and 2011**



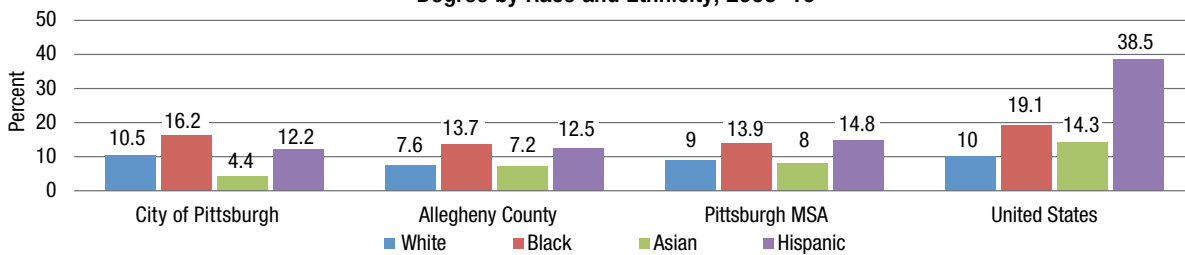
Source: Appendix 3.8

## EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Obtaining a high school degree is often a minimum requirement for obtaining jobs and for enrolling in higher education. Higher education often results in greater economic and social mobility. Figures 3.12–3.17 show the levels of education that were achieved by adults who were age 25 and older by race in the years 2006–10. As shown in Figure 3.12:

- Blacks constituted the highest percentage of adults with less than a high school degree in the city (16.2%) and county (13.7%). Hispanics made up the highest percentage in the Pittsburgh MSA (14.8%) and nation (38.5%).
- Whites and Asians made up a substantially lower percentage of adults with less than a high school degree compared to Blacks and Hispanics in all geographical areas.

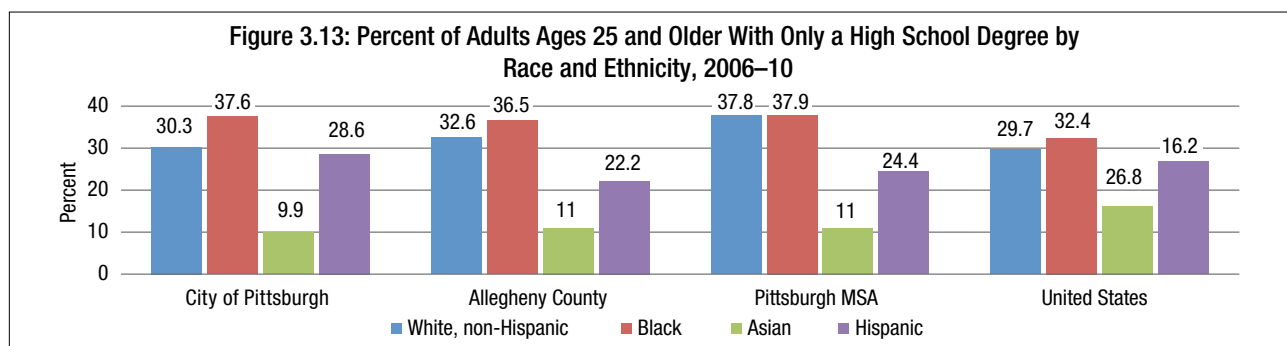
**Figure 3.12: Percent of Adults Ages 25 and Older with Less Than a High School  
Degree by Race and Ethnicity, 2006–10**



Source: Appendix 3.11

As shown in Figure 3.13:

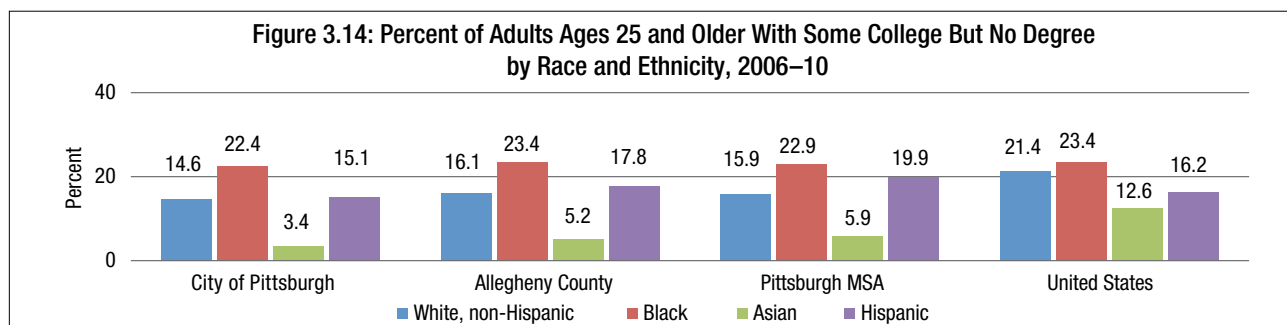
- Blacks and Whites in all geographic locations represented the highest percentage with only a high school degree.
- Asians represented the lowest percentage and Hispanics represented the second lowest with only a high school degree in all geographic locations.



Source: Appendix 3.11

As shown in Figure 3.14:

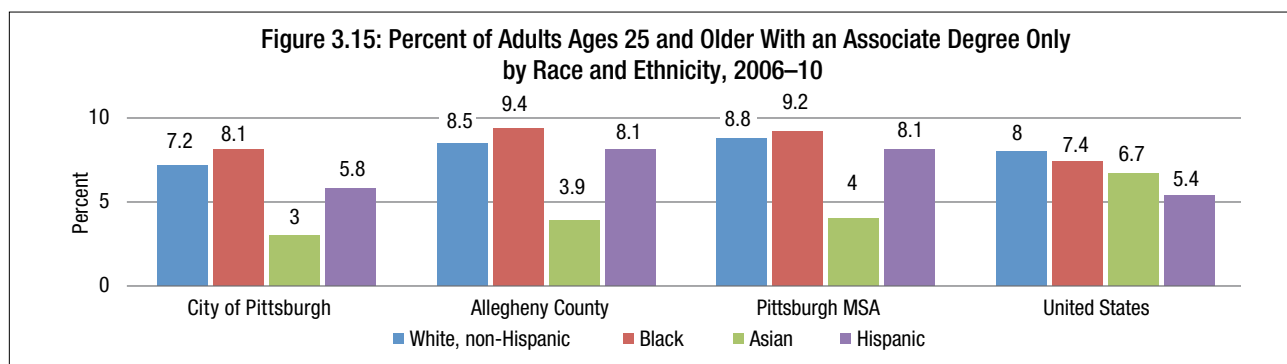
- Blacks made up the highest percentage (roughly 22%) with some college but no degree in all geographic locations.
- Hispanics made up the second highest percentage with some college but no degree in the city (15.1%), county (17.8%), and Pittsburgh MSA (19.9%). Whites made up the second highest percentage of those with some college but no degree in the nation (21.4%).
- Asians made up the lowest percentage with some college in all geographic locations, and Whites made up the second lowest in the city (14.6%), county (16.1%), and Pittsburgh MSA (15.9%).



Source: Appendix 3.11

As shown in Figure 3.15:

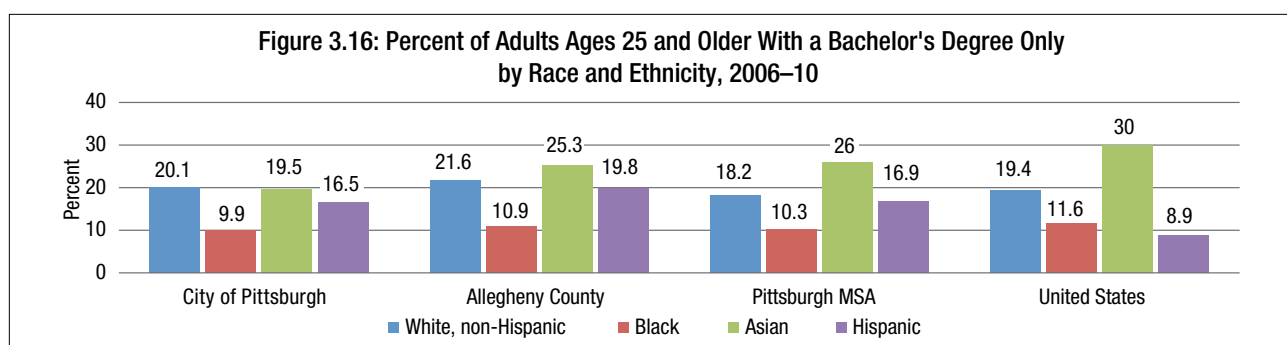
- Blacks made up the highest percentage with only an associate's degree in the city (8.1%), county (9.4%), and Pittsburgh MSA (9.2%), and Whites had the highest percentage in the nation (8%).
- Asians and Hispanics made up the lowest percentage with only an associate's degree in all geographic areas.



Source: Appendix 3.11

As shown in Figure 3.16:

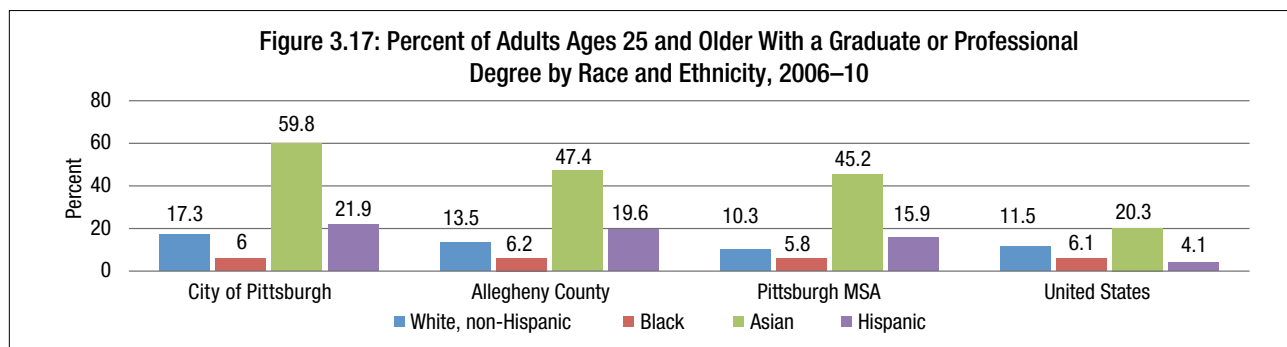
- Asians made up the highest percentage with only a bachelor's degree in the county (25.3%), Pittsburgh MSA (26%), and nation (30%), and Whites had the highest percentage in the city (20.1%).
- Blacks made up the lowest percentage with only a bachelor's degree in the city (9.9%), county (10.9%), and Pittsburgh MSA (10.3%), and Hispanics made up the lowest percentage in the nation (8.9%).



Source: Appendix 3.11

As shown in Figure 3.17:

- Asians made up much higher percentages of adults with graduate and professional degrees in the city, county, Pittsburgh MSA, and nation than the other racial/ethnic groups.
- Hispanics made up the second highest percentages of adults with graduate and professional degrees in the city, county, and Pittsburgh MSA, but the lowest in the nation.
- Whites made up the second lowest percentages of adults with graduate and professional degrees in the city, county, and Pittsburgh MSA, but the second highest in the nation.
- About 6% of Black adults in all geographic areas had graduate and professional degrees.



Source: Appendix 3.11

## SECTION 4. ECONOMIC DISPARITIES

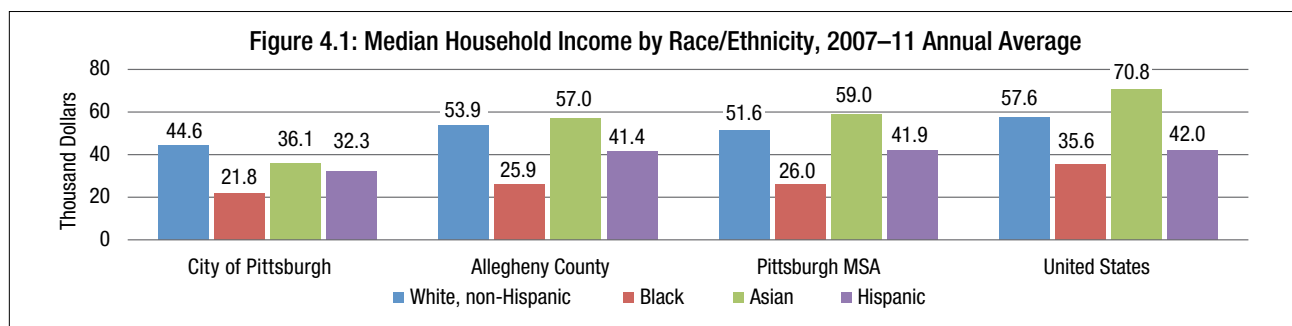
Economic inequality has greatly increased in the United States in the past 30 years, and the nation is now one of the most economically unequal industrialized societies in the world. Racial economic disparities also have grown. This section will examine the following types of economic disparities among racial and ethnic groups in the Pittsburgh area and the nation:

- Income
- Wealth
- Poverty
- Homelessness
- Homeownership and Renting
- Unemployment
- Occupations
- Transportation

### INCOME

It may no longer be the case for the United States that “a rising economic tide lifts all boats.” Because of this unpleasant fact, income inequality has become an issue of major concern for our society. Figure 4.1 shows differences in median annual household income among racial and ethnic groups:

- Whites made up the highest household income in the city of Pittsburgh and second highest in the county, Pittsburgh MSA, and nation.
- Blacks made up the lowest household income in all four geographic areas.
- Asians made up the second highest household income in the city and the highest in the county, Pittsburgh MSA, and nation.
- Hispanics made up the second lowest household income in the city, county, Pittsburgh MSA, and the nation.

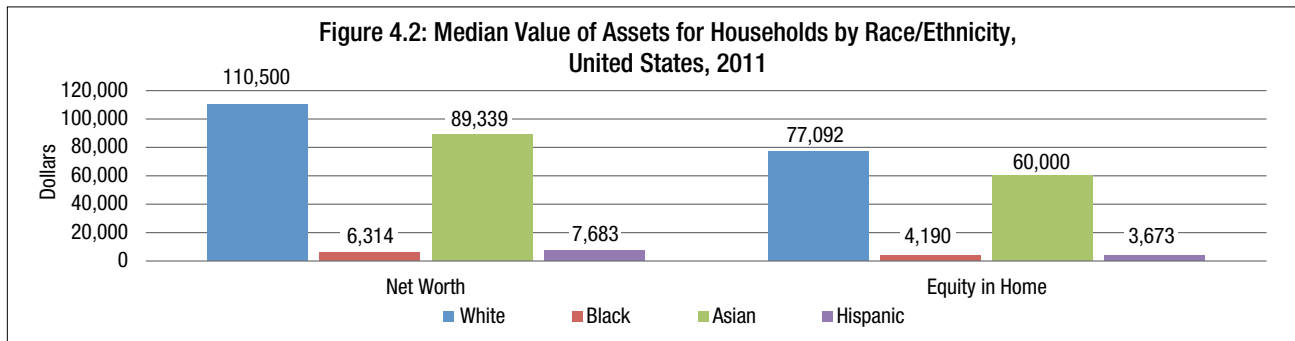


Source: Appendix 4.1

## WEALTH

While our society has significant income disparities, wealth disparities among groups are even greater. For example, in the U.S. today the richest 1% of households owns 35% of the wealth. It is believed that a large inequality in wealth not only hurts individuals and families but also negatively impacts the political, economic, and social development of society. Figure 4.2 illustrates wealth disparities in the nation:

- Whites and Asians represented much higher net worth and home equity than Blacks or Hispanics. In fact, they were in the range of 14–20 times higher.

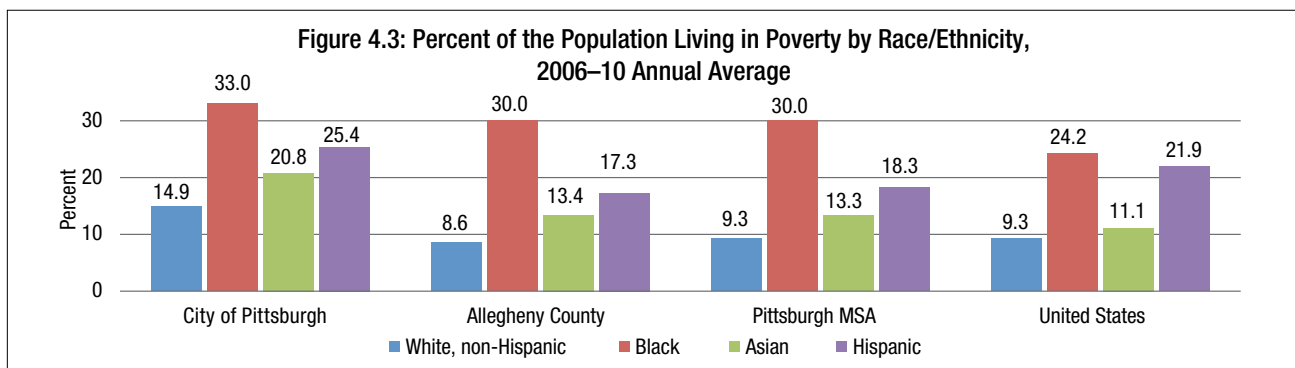


Source: Appendix 4.5

## POVERTY

Fifty years ago, President Lyndon B. Johnson, as part of his Great Society initiative, declared war on poverty. The poverty level at that time was 15%. Ironically, in 2012 the official poverty rate was also 15% (46.5 million people). The poverty level is measured according to poverty thresholds for different types of families as set by the U.S. government. Poverty rates vary significantly by race/ethnicity and geographic area. As shown in Figure 4.3:

- Whites represented the lowest poverty rate in the city, county, MSA, and nation.
- Blacks represented the highest poverty rate and Hispanics had the second highest poverty rate in all four geographic areas.
- Asians represented the second lowest poverty rate in all four geographic areas.



Source: Appendix 4.3

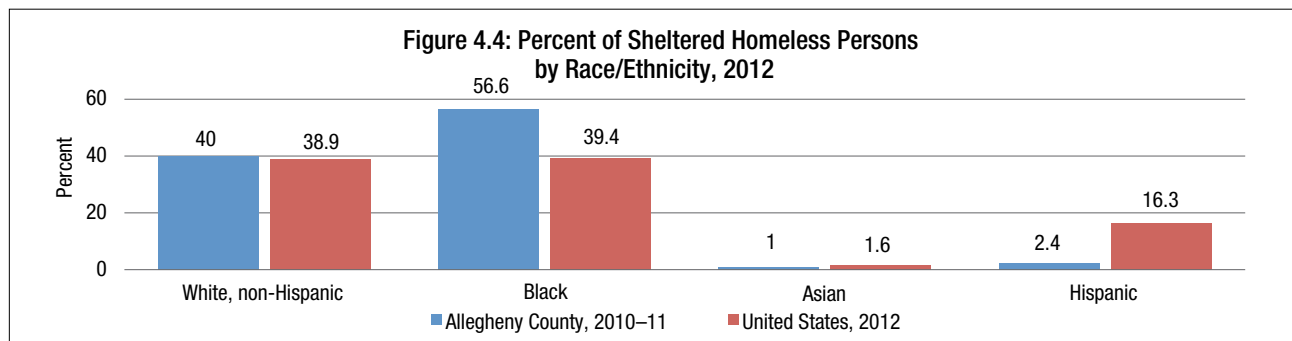


## HOMELESSNESS

Owning a home is very much a part of the American dream. Indeed, since WWII, home ownership has increased. However, significant numbers of U.S. citizens are neither homeowners nor renters. On any given night in 2013, 610,042 people were homeless in the nation. Most (65%) were living in emergency shelters or transitional housing programs, and 35% were living in unsheltered locations. Nearly one quarter, or 23%, of homeless people were children under the age of 18.<sup>1</sup> People experiencing homelessness are at risk for health issues, violence, and other problems.

Figure 4.4 shows the characteristics of people in emergency shelters, transitional housing, and permanent supportive housing in Allegheny County in 2010–11 and in the United States in 2012. Sheltered, homeless people are typically single, middle-aged males. As shown in the figure:

- Blacks constituted the highest percentage (39.4%) and Asians made up the lowest percentage (1.6%) of sheltered homeless in the nation.
- Whites constituted the second highest percentage (40%) of sheltered homeless in the county.
- Blacks constituted the majority (56.6%) of sheltered homeless in the county.
- Asians constituted the lowest percentage (1%) and Hispanics made up the second lowest percentage (2.4%) of sheltered homeless in the county.



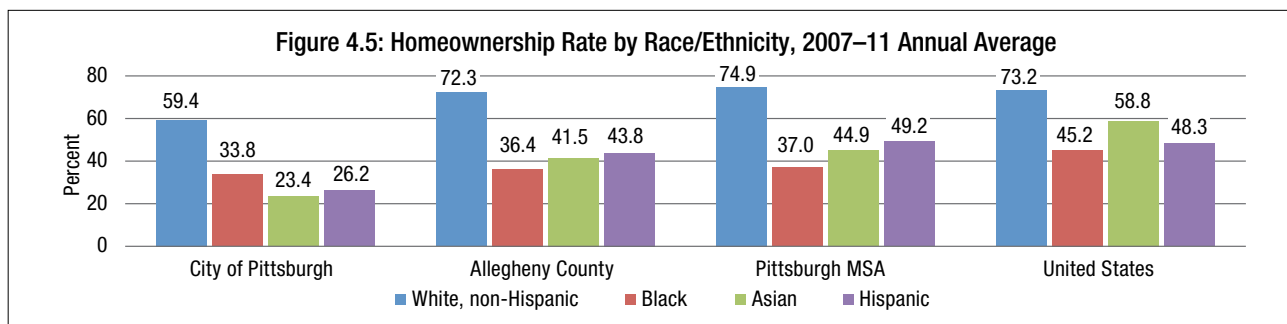
Source: Appendix 4.4

## HOMEOWNERSHIP AND RENTING

The wealth of most U.S. citizens is in their homes. Homeownership typically contributes to wealth accumulation, access to better schools, and a safer neighborhood. Even though homeownership has increased over time, a significant disparity between racial and ethnic groups still persists. As shown in Figure 4.5:

- The homeownership rate for all races/ethnicities was lower in the city than in the other geographic areas.
- Whites made up higher homeownership rates than Blacks, Asians, and Hispanics in all four geographic areas.
- Blacks made up the lowest homeownership rates in the county, MSA, and nation and the second highest in the city.
- Asians made up the lowest homeownership rate in the city, second lowest in the county and MSA, and second highest in the nation.
- Hispanics made up the second lowest homeownership rate in the city and nation and second highest in the county and MSA.

<sup>1</sup> The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. (2013). "The 2013 Annual Homeless Assessment Report (AHAR) to Congress." (2013) U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Office of Community Planning and Development. Retrieved from <https://www.onecpd.info/resources/documents/AHAR-2013-Part1.pdf>



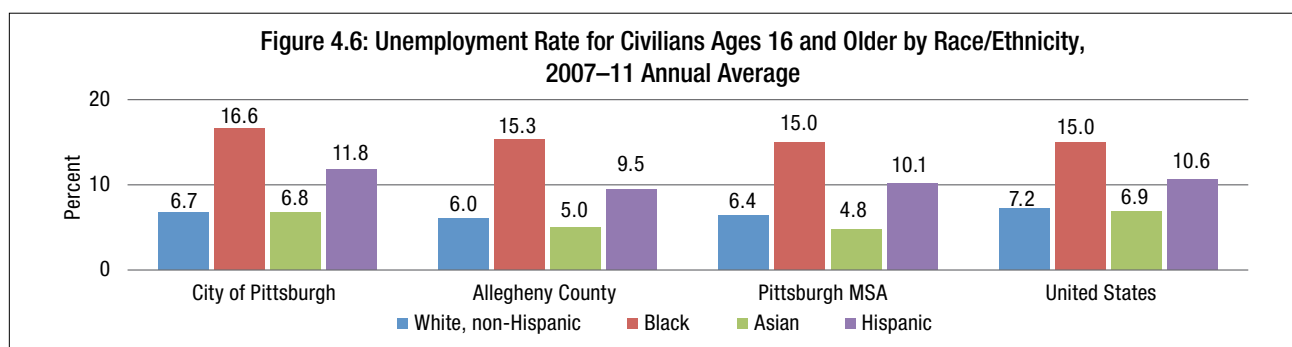
Source: Appendix 4.5

## UNEMPLOYMENT

Employment not only provides the means by which to acquire life's necessities, such as clothing, food, and shelter, it also provides our lives with structure. It provides us with roles and duties to perform and comes with expectations of where we should be at given times and what we should be doing. Employment also provides workers with status and a sense of productive identity.

By contrast, unemployment can result in financial, physical, and mental stress for individuals and their families. Unemployment may also result in loss of self-esteem and stature in an individual's family and community. Figure 4.6 shows the unemployment rate for individuals age 16 and over by race/ethnicity:

- Whites represented the lowest unemployment rate in the city of Pittsburgh and the second lowest in the other geographic areas.
- Blacks represented the highest unemployment rate in all geographic areas, and the rates were more than twice as high as those of Whites.
- Asians represented the lowest unemployment rate in the county, the Pittsburgh MSA, and nation, and the second lowest in the city.
- Hispanics represented the second highest unemployment rate in all four geographic areas.



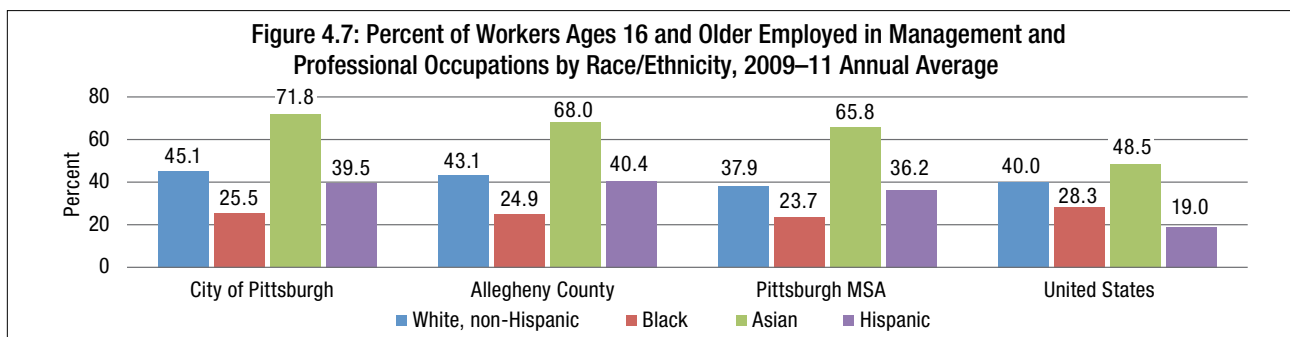
Source: Appendix 4.6

## OCCUPATIONS

Occupations typically affect wages, benefits, working satisfaction, quality of job, and prestige. Most Americans are employed in management/professional, service, and sales/office occupations. As shown in Figures 4.7–4.9:

### MANAGEMENT, PROFESSIONAL, AND RELATED OCCUPATIONS

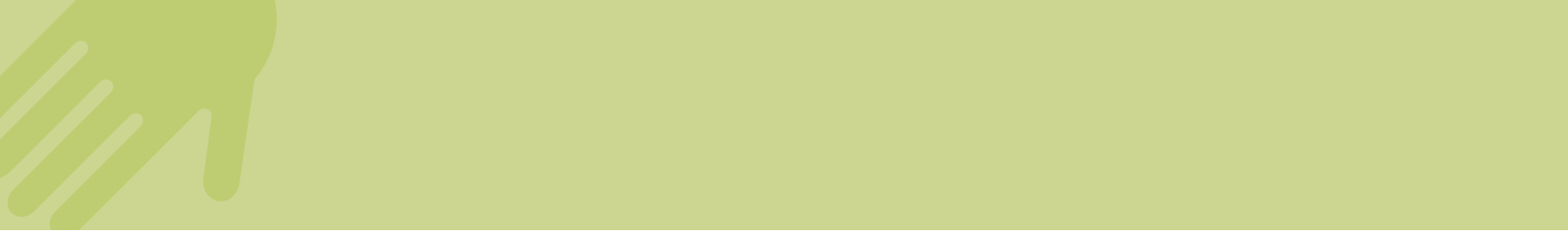
- The percentage of White workers in Management and Professional Occupations was the second highest in all four geographic areas.
- The percentage of Black workers in Management and Professional Occupations was the lowest in the city, county, and MSA and second lowest in the nation.
- The percentage of Asian workers in Management and Professional Occupations was the highest in all geographic areas.
- The percentage of Hispanic workers in Management and Professional Occupations was second lowest in the city, county, and MSA and lowest in the nation.



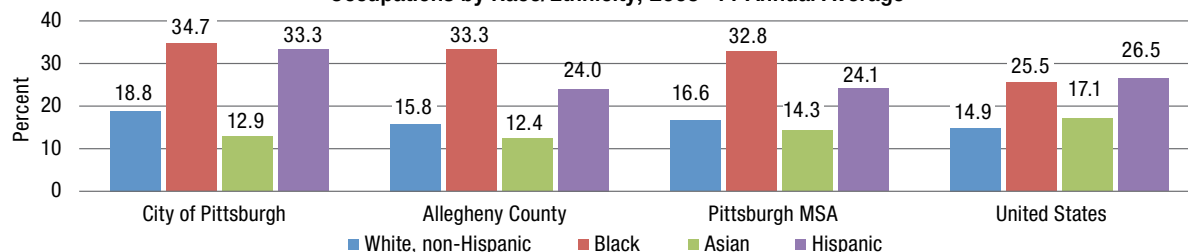
Source: Appendix 4.7

### SERVICE OCCUPATIONS

- The percentage of White workers in Service Occupations was the second lowest in the city, county, and Pittsburgh MSA and lowest share in the nation.
- The percentage of Black workers in Service Occupations was the highest in the city, county, and Pittsburgh MSA and second highest in the nation.
- The percentage of Asian workers in Service Occupations was the lowest in the city, county, and Pittsburgh MSA and second lowest in the nation.
- The percentage of Hispanic workers in Service Occupations was the second highest in the city, county, and MSA and highest in the nation.



**Figure 4.8: Percent of Workers Ages 16 and Older Employed in Service Occupations by Race/Ethnicity, 2009–11 Annual Average**

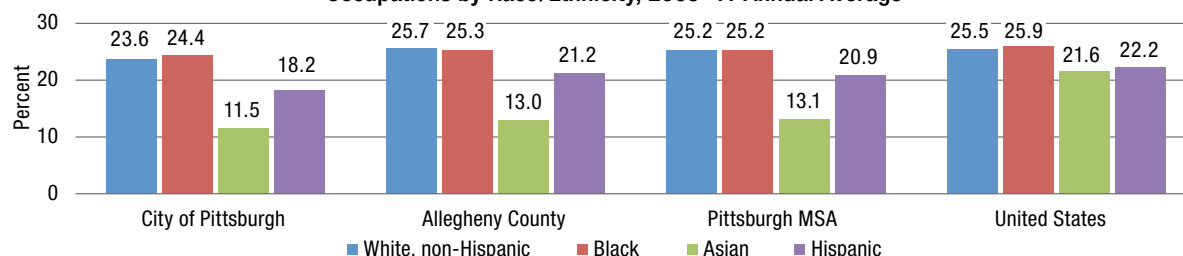


Source: Appendix 4.7

## SALES AND OFFICE OCCUPATIONS

- The percentage of White workers in Sales and Office Occupations was second highest in the city and nation, the highest in the county, and tied with Blacks for highest in the Pittsburgh MSA.
- The percentage of Black workers in Sales and Office Occupations was highest in the city and nation, second highest in the county, and tied for highest with Whites in the MSA.
- The percentage of Asian workers in Sales and Office Occupations was lowest in all geographic areas.
- The percentage of Hispanic workers in Sales and Office Occupations was second lowest in all geographic areas.

**Figure 4.9: Percent of Workers Ages 16 and Older Employed in Sales and Office Occupations by Race/Ethnicity, 2009–11 Annual Average**



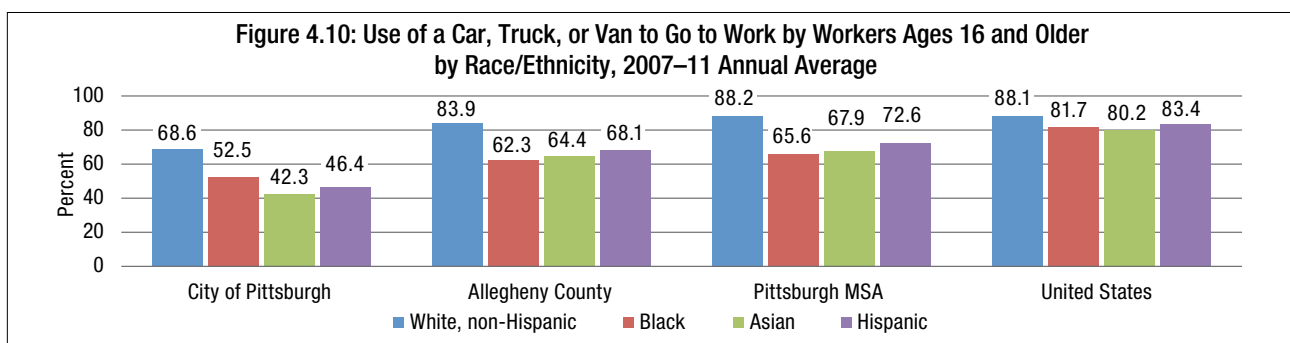
Source: Appendix 4.7

## TRANSPORTATION

Access to adequate and reliable forms of transportation is essential for seeking and retaining employment, obtaining health services, and performing many needed daily activities. Figures 4.10–4.12 show the three major methods of traveling to work among different racial and ethnic groups.

## CAR, TRUCK, OR VAN

- Whites used a car, truck, or van to get to work at a higher rate than other racial/ethnic groups in all geographic areas.
- Blacks constituted the second highest rate of using a car, truck, or van in the city, the lowest in the county and Pittsburgh MSA, and the second lowest in the nation.
- Asians constituted the lowest percentage that used a car, truck, or van in the city and nation and the second lowest in the county and Pittsburgh MSA.
- Hispanics constituted the second highest percentage that used a car, truck, or van in the county, Pittsburgh MSA, and nation and the second lowest in the city.

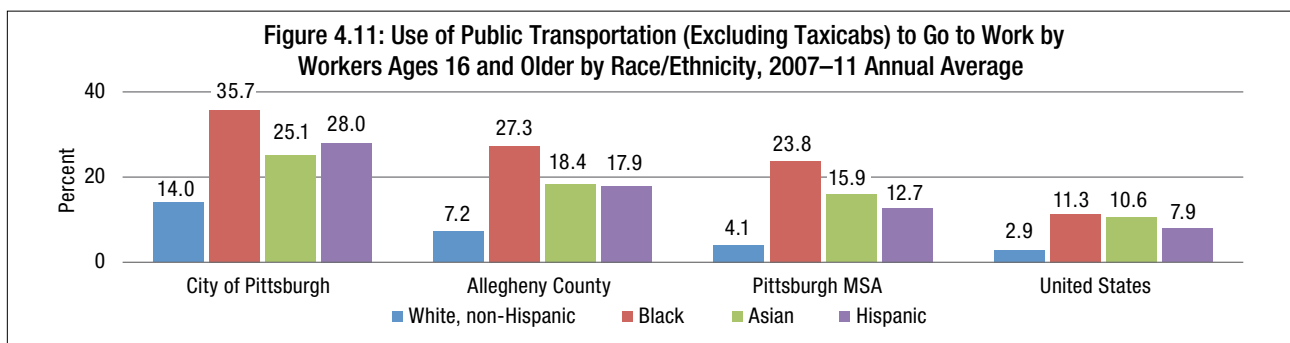


Source: Appendix 4.8

## PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION

Many low-income workers are dependent on public transportation. This fact has significant implications for them as well as for those who depend on them.

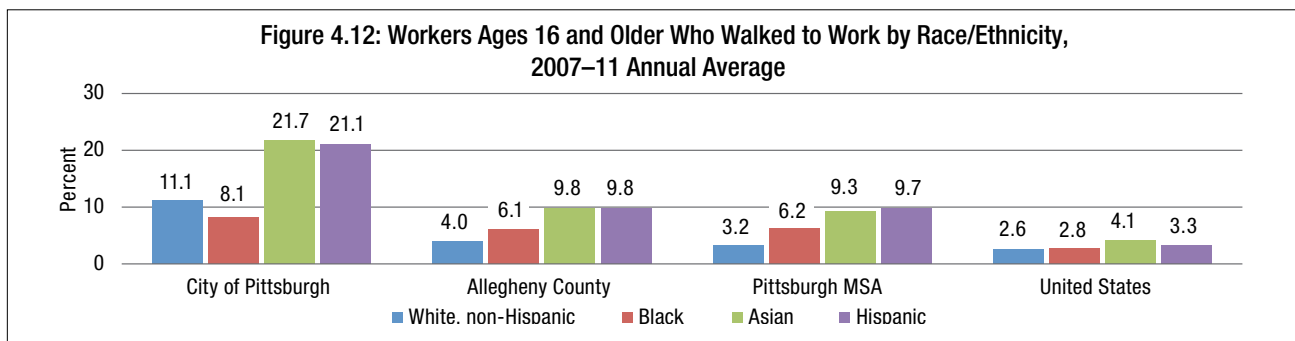
- Whites represented the lowest percentage that used public transportation in all geographic areas.
- Blacks represented the highest percentage that used public transportation in all geographic areas.
- Asians represented the second highest percentage that used public transportation in the county, Pittsburgh MSA, and nation and the second lowest in the city.
- Hispanics represented the second lowest percentage that used public transportation in the county, Pittsburgh MSA, and nation and the second highest in the city.



Source: Appendix 4.8

## WALKING TO WORK

- Whites made up the lowest percentage that walked to work in the county, Pittsburgh MSA, and nation and the second lowest in the city.
- Blacks made up the second lowest percentage that walked to work in the county, Pittsburgh MSA, and nation and the lowest in the city.
- Asians made up the highest percentage that walked to work in the city and nation, the second highest in the Pittsburgh MSA, and the same percentage as Hispanics in the county.
- Hispanics made up the second highest percentage that walked to work in the city and nation and the highest in the Pittsburgh MSA.



Source: Appendix 4.8

## SECTION 5. INTERRACIAL GROUP RELATIONS

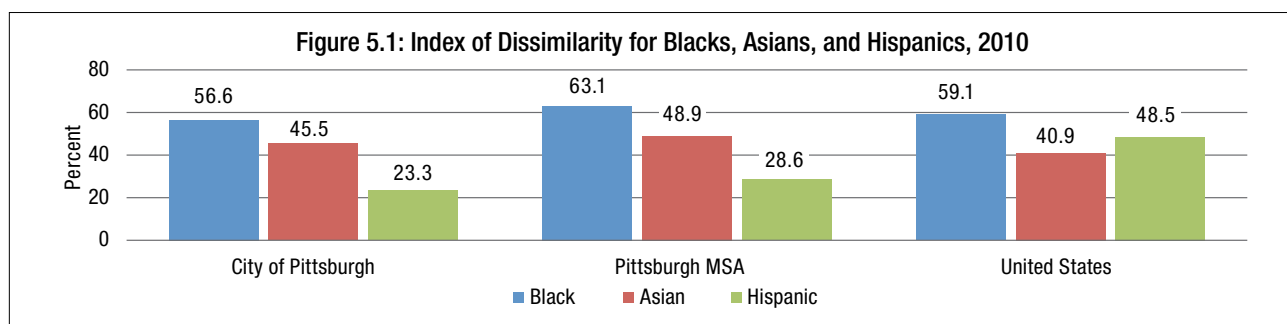
Many Whites believe that the United States is and should be a color-blind society. However, many Whites don't realize that racial prejudice and discrimination still exist. For example, racial discrimination is present in housing, education, employment, and criminal justice. Because these problems persist, it is important for our society and citizens to learn more about interracial group relations, the dynamics that occur when diverse groups interact, and how to reduce polarization and develop more positive outcomes. In this section we examine:

- Residential segregation
- Residential segregation trends
- School segregation
- School segregation trends
- Racial attitudes

### RESIDENTIAL SEGREGATION

The index of dissimilarity is the most common measure of segregation.<sup>1</sup> It determines the evenness with which two groups are distributed across census tracts.<sup>2</sup> For our purposes, we are only comparing minorities to Whites. Census tracts generally have a population size between 1,200 and 8,000 people with an optimum size of 4,000 people.<sup>3</sup> As of 2012, there were 137 census tracts in the city of Pittsburgh, 402 in the county, 711 in the Pittsburgh MSA, and 73,057 in the nation. As shown in Figure 5.1 (county data are not available):

- Blacks are the most segregated minority group in the city, Pittsburgh MSA, and nation. About 60% of Blacks or Whites would have to move in all of these areas for Blacks and Whites to be equally distributed.
- Nearly one-half of Asians or Whites in the city and Pittsburgh MSA would have to relocate in order for Asians and Whites to be equally distributed. About 40% of Asians or Whites in the nation would have to relocate to be equally distributed. Asians are the least segregated minority group in the nation.
- Hispanics are the least segregated minority group in the city and Pittsburgh MSA. About one-quarter of Hispanics or Whites in the city and the Pittsburgh MSA and nearly 50% in the nation would have to move to be equally distributed.



Source: Appendix 5.1

1 Racial Residential Segregation Measurement Project. (2000). University of Michigan Population Studies Center. Retrieved from <http://enceladus.isr.umich.edu/race/seg.html>.

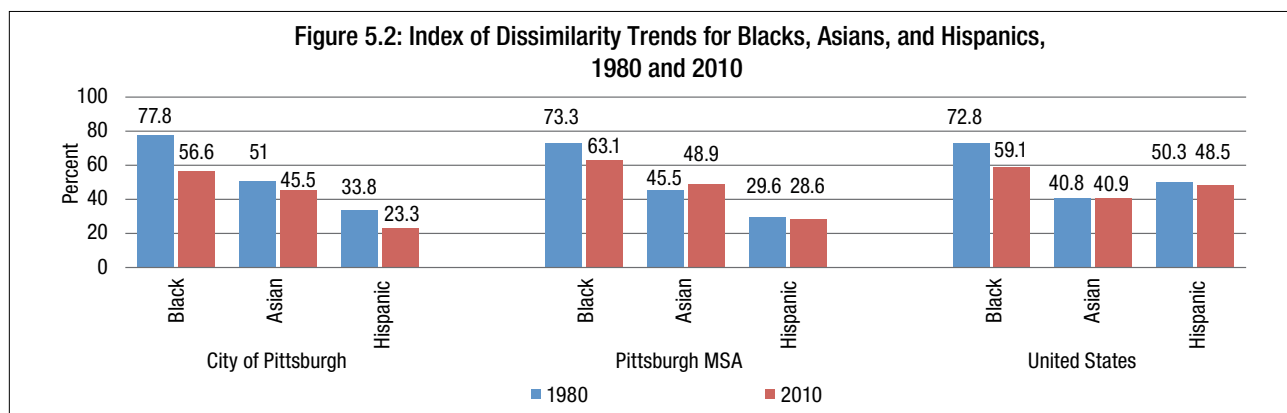
2 Ibid.

3 U.S. Census Bureau Web site. (2012). Geography. Retrieved from [http://www.census.gov/geo/reference/gtc/gtc\\_ct.html](http://www.census.gov/geo/reference/gtc/gtc_ct.html)

## RESIDENTIAL SEGREGATION TRENDS

Over the past three decades segregation has mostly decreased among racial groups. As shown in Figure 5.2:

- Segregation for Blacks and Hispanics decreased in the city, Pittsburgh MSA, and nation.
- Asian segregation decreased in the city, increased in the Pittsburgh MSA, and remained nearly the same in the nation.



Source: Appendix 5.1

## SCHOOL SEGREGATION

Segregation in public schools has long been an issue in the state of Pennsylvania, and racial/ethnic integration of schools continues to be a struggle in Pittsburgh and other regions. The following data come from a report entitled *“Is Opportunity Knocking or Slipping Away? Racial Diversity and Segregation in Pennsylvania”* conducted by the Civil Rights Project/Proyecto Derechos Civiles.

- The typical White student in the Pittsburgh MSA attended a school where nearly 90% of the students were White. The typical Black student attended a school where nearly 50% of the students were Black.
- The typical White student in the Pittsburgh MSA attended a school where 29% of the students were low-income. The typical Black student attended a school where 63% of the students were low-income.

## SCHOOL SEGREGATION TRENDS

School segregation trends in the Pittsburgh MSA for the years 1989 to 2011 were:<sup>4</sup>

- The proportion of schools classified as majority minority (at least 50% minority) increased from 10.8% to 15.2%.
- The share of predominantly non-White districts (at least 60% non-White) increased from 2.2% to 12.6%.
- In Pittsburgh Public Schools, non-Whites increased from 53.2% to 65.6%, making it a predominantly non-White district.

4 Kotok, S., Kucsera, J., Orfield, G., and Reed, K. (2014). “Is Opportunity Knocking or Slipping Away? Racial Diversity and Segregation in Pennsylvania.” The Civil Rights Project/Proyecto Derechos Civiles. Retrieved from <http://civilrightsproject.ucla.edu/research/k-12-education/integration-and-diversity/pennsylvania-national/kotok-reed-opportunity-knocking-pa-2014-executive.pdf>



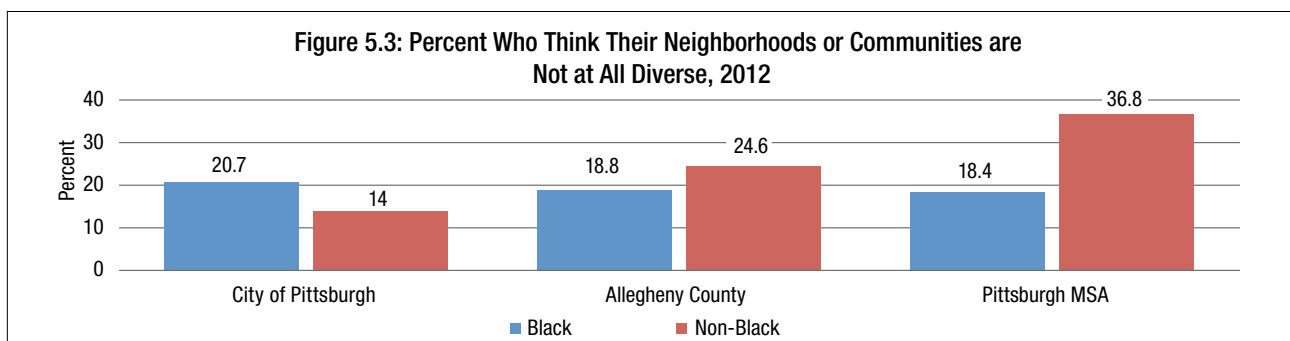
## RACIAL ATTITUDES

Blatant forms of stereotyped thinking have decreased over the last 40 years. However, many subtle forms of prejudice continue to exist.<sup>5</sup> In addition, data suggest Whites have maintained a strong social and emotional distance from Blacks.<sup>6</sup> Recent data also suggest that Whites regard Asians highly and Hispanics poorly.<sup>7</sup> Hispanics tend to have negative views of Blacks and vice versa.<sup>8</sup> Asians tend to hold anti-Black and anti-Hispanic attitudes.<sup>9</sup> In fact, some data even show that Asians hold more negative attitudes toward Blacks and Hispanics than do Whites.<sup>10</sup>

Examining interracial group relations is crucial for developing an understanding of the way racial and ethnic groups view diversity and each other. Such an understanding is also useful for formulating possible solutions for racial prejudice and discrimination. In a recent study, law professors Christopher S. Elmendorf and Douglas M. Spencer produced data suggesting that more than 75% of non-Blacks in Pennsylvania negatively stereotyped Blacks, making the state one of the most prejudiced in the nation.<sup>11</sup>

In 2012, the University of Pittsburgh's Center for Social and Urban Research conducted a Quality of Life Survey of Greater Pittsburgh residents about their views on intergroup relations. A total of 367 Blacks and 1,438 non-Blacks participated in the survey. One of the questions was: *When thinking about the racial diversity in your own neighborhood or local community, would you say that it is very diverse, somewhat diverse, or not at all diverse?*

- About the same percentage of Black residents in the city (20.7%), county (18.8%), and Pittsburgh MSA (18.4%) thought their neighborhood or community was not at all diverse.
- The percentages of non-Blacks who thought that their neighborhood or community was not at all diverse were substantially higher in the county (24.6%) and Pittsburgh MSA (36.8%) than in the city (14%).
- Higher percentages of Blacks (20.7%) than non-Blacks (14%) in the city thought that their neighborhood or community was not at all diverse. However, in the county and the Pittsburgh MSA, the opposite was true.



Source: Appendix 5.2

5 Farley, J.E. (2012). *Majority-Minority Relations* (6th Ed.). Upper Saddle River, NJ: Pearson Education, Inc.

6 Bobo, L.D., Charles, C.Z., Krysan, M., and Simmons, A.D. (2012). *The Real Record on Racial Attitudes*. In P.V. Marsden (ed.) *From Social Trends in American Life: Findings from the General Social Survey since 1972*. Princeton University Press: Princeton, N.J. Retrieved from <http://www.hks.harvard.edu/inequality/Seminar/Papers/Bobo11.pdf>

7 Bonilla-Silva, E. (2014). *Racism Without Racists: Color-blind Racism and the Persistence of Racial Inequality in America* (4th ed.). Lanham, MD: Rowman & Littlefield Publishers, Inc.

8 Ibid.

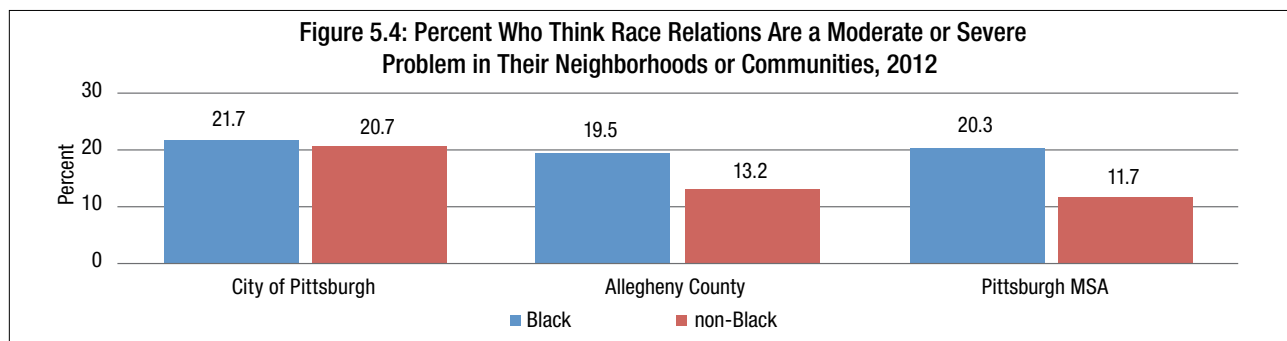
9 Ibid.

10 Ibid.

11 Elmendorf, S.C., and Spencer, M.D. (2013). *The Geography of Racial Stereotyping: Evidence and Implications for VRA Preclearance after Shelby County*. Retrieved from [http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract\\_id=2262954](http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=2262954)

Figure 5.4 shows responses by race to the following question: *Do you think race relations are a severe problem, moderate problem, minor problem, or not a problem at all in your own neighborhood or local community?*

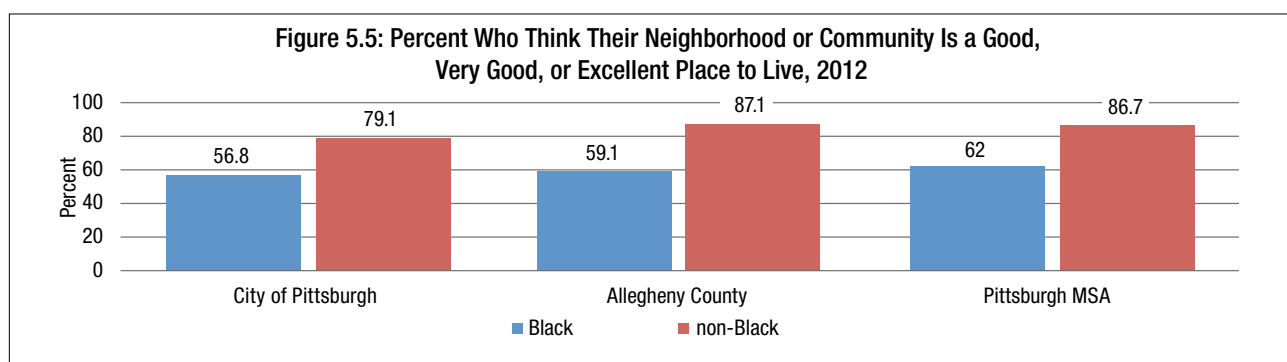
- The percentages of Black and non-Black residents who thought race relations were a moderate or severe problem in their neighborhood or community were similar in the city.
- In the county and the Pittsburgh MSA, a higher percentage of Blacks (20%) than non-Blacks (12–13%) viewed race relations as a moderate or severe problem in their neighborhood or community.



Source: Appendix 5.2

Figure 5.5 shows responses by race to the following question: *Would you rate your neighborhood or local community as an excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor place to live?*

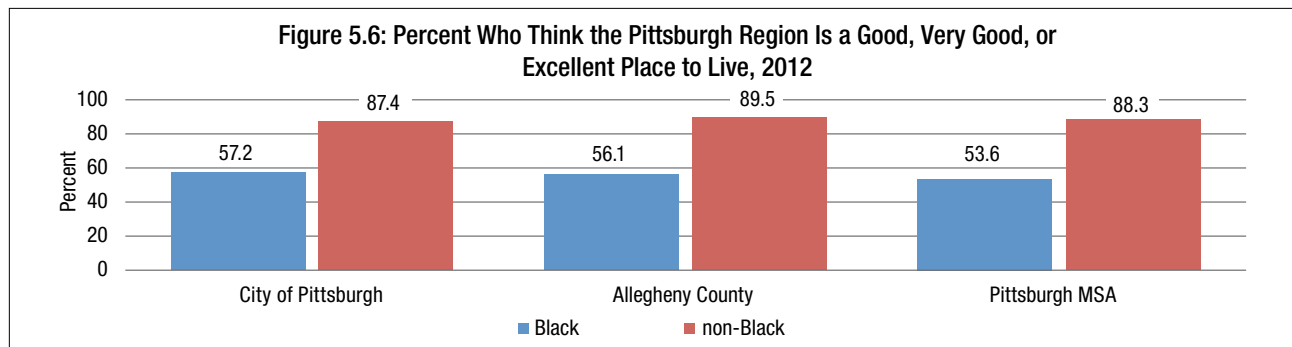
- Much higher percentages of non-Blacks than Blacks in the city, county and Pittsburgh MSA thought their neighborhood or community was a good, very good, or excellent place to live.



Source: Appendix 5.2

It is important to know what Greater Pittsburgh residents think about the region as it relates to overall quality of life. Figure 5.6 shows responses by race to the following question: *Thinking about the overall quality of life in Southwestern Pennsylvania/the region, would you rate the region as an excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor place to live?*

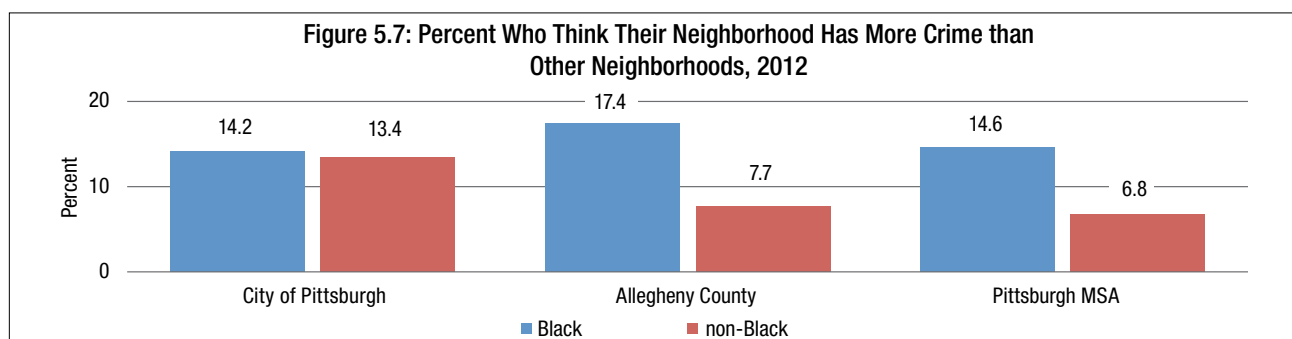
- Much higher percentages of non-Black than Black residents in the city, county, and Pittsburgh MSA thought their neighborhood or local community was a good, very good, or excellent place to live.



Source: Appendix 5.2

The attitudes of Greater Pittsburgh residents on public safety varied throughout the region. Figure 5.7 shows responses by race to the following question: *In general, how do you think your neighborhood compares with other neighborhoods in the area with regard to the amount of crime? Do you think it has more crime than other neighborhoods, about the same amount of crime, or less crime?*

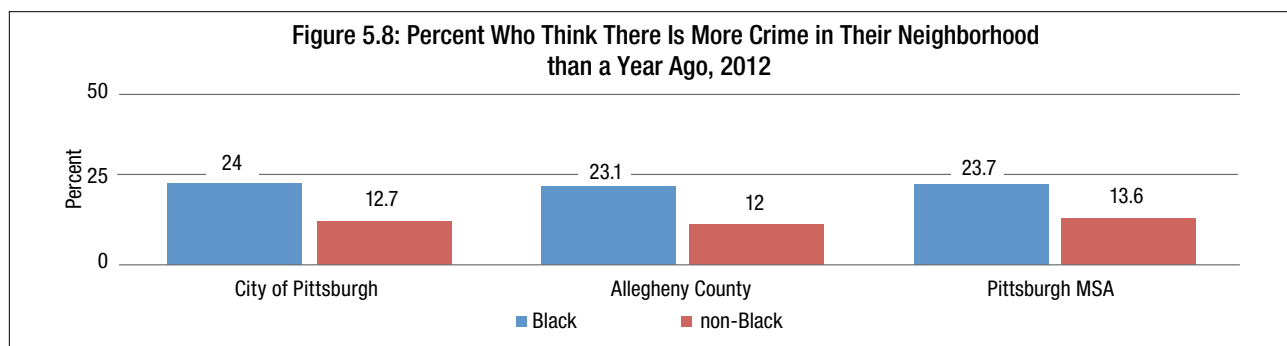
- Nearly the same percentages of Blacks and non-Blacks in the city thought that their neighborhood had more crime.
- Substantially higher percentages of Blacks than non-Blacks in the county and Pittsburgh MSA thought that their neighborhood had more crime than other neighborhoods in the area.



Source: Appendix 5.2

Figure 5.8 shows responses by race to the following question: *Comparing safety in your neighborhood now with safety a year ago, is there now more crime, about the same, or less crime?*

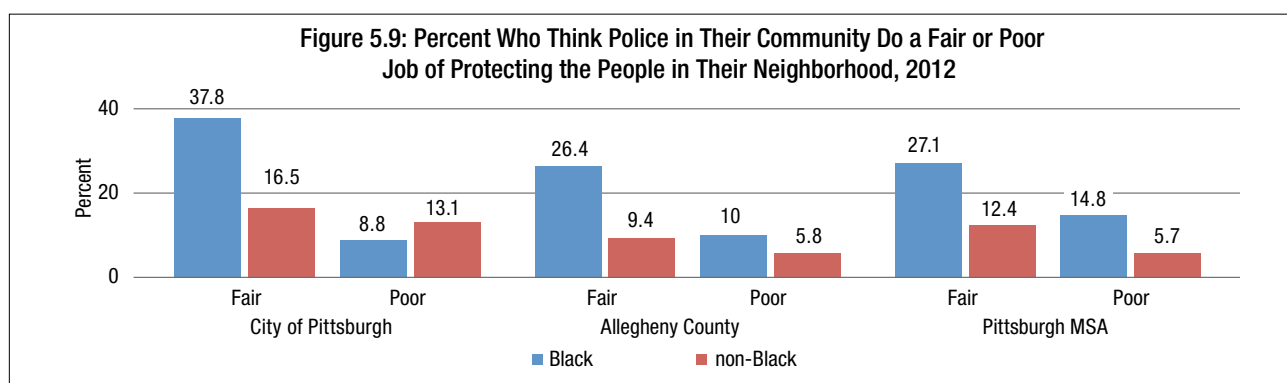
- In the city, county, and Pittsburgh MSA, the percentage of Blacks who thought there was more crime in their neighborhood in 2012 than in 2011 was about twice that of non-Blacks.



Source: Appendix 5.2

Figure 5.9 shows responses by race to the following question: *How would you rate the police in your community in terms of giving protection to people in your neighborhood?*

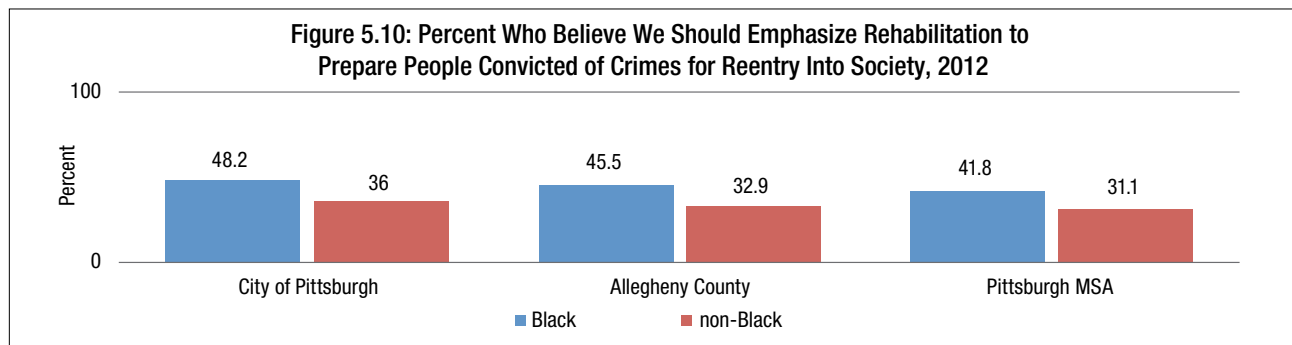
- Much higher percentages of Blacks than non-Blacks in the city, county, and MSA thought the police did a fair job of protecting the people in their neighborhood or community.
- A higher percentage of non-Blacks than Blacks in the city and higher percentages of Blacks than non-Blacks in the county and Pittsburgh MSA thought the police did a poor job of protecting the people in their community.



Source: Appendix 5.2

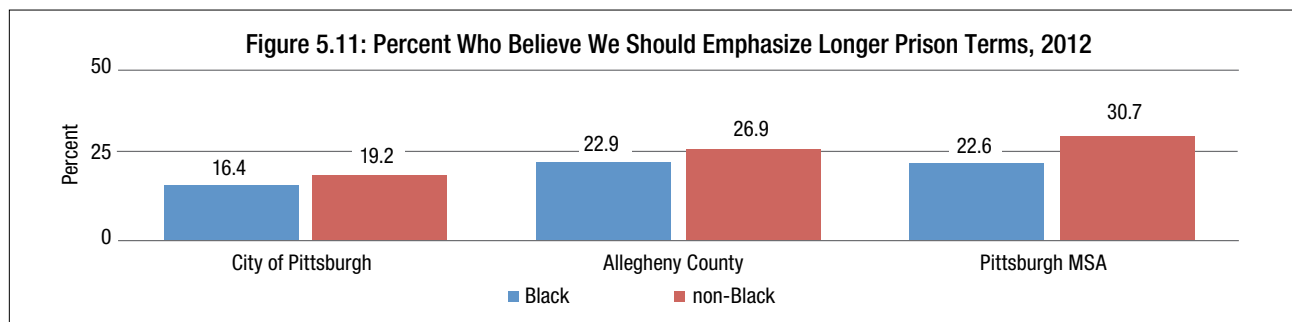
Figures 5.10–5.11 show responses by race to the following question: *Which of the following best describes the general approach you believe we ought to take with people convicted of crime? A) Emphasize rehabilitation to prepare them for reentry into society. B) Emphasize a mixture of rehabilitation and shorter prison terms C) Emphasize longer prison terms.*

- Higher percentages of Blacks than non-Blacks in the city, county, and Pittsburgh MSA thought there should be an emphasis on rehabilitation to prepare people convicted of crime for reentry into society.



Source: Appendix 5.2

- Higher percentages of non-Blacks than Blacks in the city, county, and Pittsburgh MSA thought there should be an emphasis on longer prison terms.



Source: Appendix 5.2



## SECTION 6. HEALTH AND MENTAL HEALTH

Among the 67 counties in Pennsylvania, Allegheny County ranked 46th in overall health.<sup>1</sup> This took into account health outcomes, health behaviors, clinical care, physical environment, and social and economic factors. Lack of health insurance also is a factor. As of March 2014, 1.4 million Pennsylvanians did not have health insurance (11% of the state's population of 12.8 million).

About 6% of Americans are living with a serious mental illness. In addition, the National Institute of Mental Health reports that one in four adults, approximately 57.7 million Americans, experience a mental health disorder in a given year.

This section will review the following health and mental health indicators by race in the city of Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, the Pittsburgh MSA, and the United States, where data are available:

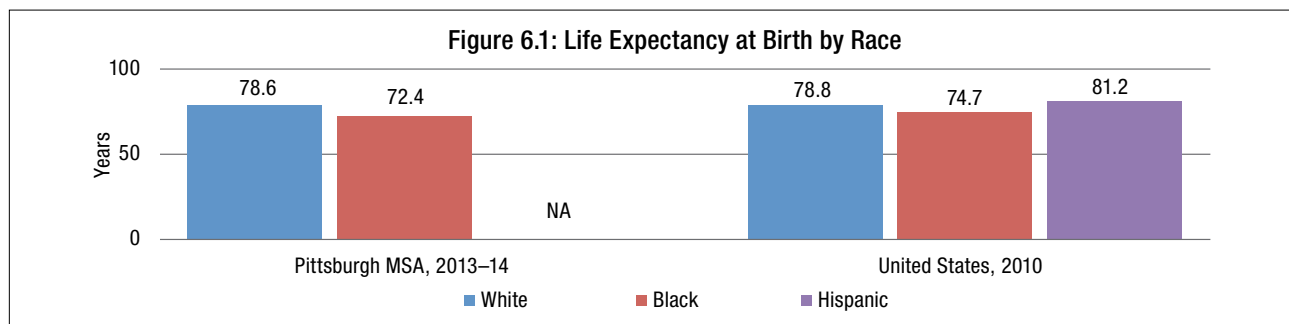
- Life Expectancy
- Infant and Maternal Health
  - Infant Mortality
  - Low Birth Weight
  - Birth to Teenage Mothers
- Chronic Conditions
  - Adult Overweight and Obesity
  - Child Overweight and Obesity
  - Diabetes
  - Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)
- Mortality
  - Overall Mortality
  - Death Due to Cardiovascular Disease (Heart Disease)
  - Death Due to Cancer
    - Breast Cancer
    - Prostate Cancer
  - Death Due to Diabetes
  - Death Due to Suicide
- Self-reported Health
- Mental Health Status in Allegheny County
- Utilization of Services in Pittsburgh and Allegheny County
  - City of Pittsburgh
  - Allegheny County

<sup>1</sup> University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute School of Medicine and Public Health. (2013). County Health Rankings and Roadmaps. Retrieved from [www.countyhealthrankings.org/app/pennsylvania/2013/rankings/outcomes/overall/by-rank](http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/app/pennsylvania/2013/rankings/outcomes/overall/by-rank)

## LIFE EXPECTANCY

Figure 6.1 shows life expectancy at birth by race in the Pittsburgh MSA and the United States. There were no statistics available for Asians in the four geographic areas or for Hispanics in the city of Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, and the Pittsburgh MSA.

- In the Pittsburgh MSA, life expectancy for Whites (78.6) was substantially higher than that of Blacks (72.4).
- Nationally, life expectancy was higher for Hispanics (81.2) than for Whites (78.8) or Blacks (74.7).



Source: Appendix 6.1

NA = Not Available

## INFANT AND MATERNAL HEALTH

### INFANT MORTALITY

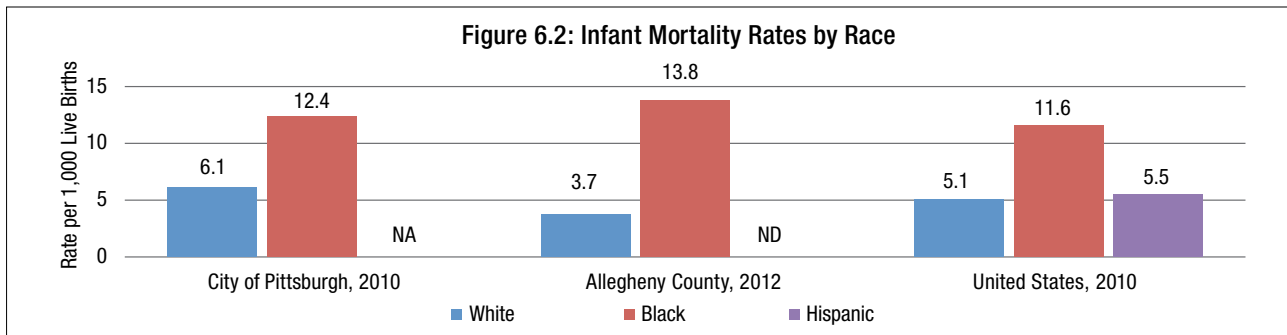
The infant mortality rate has been called the most sensitive indicator of overall societal health. Infant mortality is defined as the death of an infant before his or her first birthday and is calculated based on two age periods: neonatal (birth through 27 days) and postneonatal (28 through 364 days). Infant deaths in the neonatal period are caused by complications arising from preterm births, birth defects, maternal health conditions, complications of labor and delivery, and lack of access to appropriate care at the time of delivery. Infant deaths in the postneonatal period are driven by sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS), injury, and infection.<sup>2</sup>

Figure 6.2 shows the infant mortality rate by race in the city of Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, and the United States. Data were not available for the Pittsburgh MSA, Asians in all geographic areas, and Hispanics in the city and county.

- Blacks had the highest infant mortality rate in the city, county, and nation.
- The Black infant mortality rate was nearly twice the White rate in the city and nation and nearly four times the White rate in the county.
- The White and Hispanic infant mortality rates were about the same in the nation.

<sup>2</sup> Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2013). CDC Grand Rounds: Public Health Approaches to Reducing U.S. Infant Mortality. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*, 62(31). Retrieved from [www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/mm6231a3.htm](http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/mm6231a3.htm)





Source: Appendix 6.2

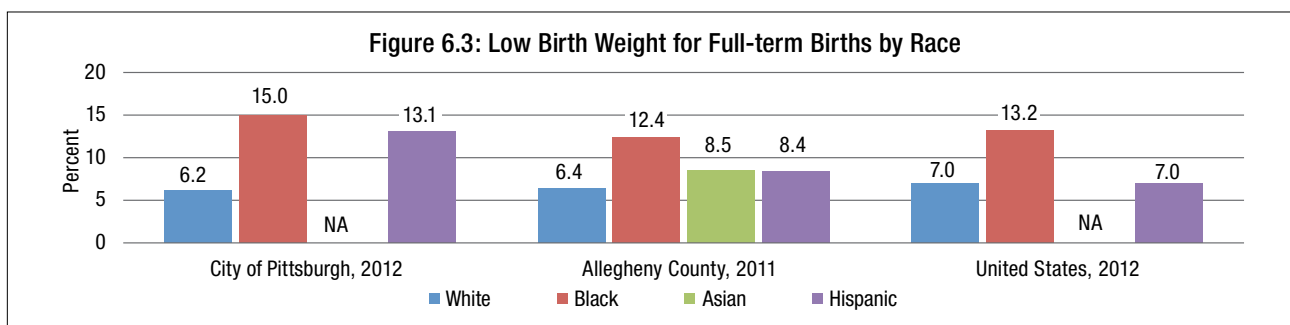
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## LOW BIRTH WEIGHT

Low birth weight refers to infants who weigh less than 5.5 pounds (2,500 grams) at birth.<sup>3</sup> The issues posed by low birth weight can include complications during delivery due to growth restrictions experienced by the fetus, infant morbidity, inhibited cognitive development, and chronic diseases in later life. Figure 6.3 shows low birth weight by race for the city of Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, and the nation. Data were unavailable for the Pittsburgh MSA and for Asians in Pittsburgh and in the nation.

- Whites had the lowest and Blacks had the highest percentages of low birth weight among births in the city, county, and nation.
- Black and Hispanic percentages for low birth weight were more than twice that of Whites in the city of Pittsburgh.
- Asian and Hispanic low birth weight percentages were nearly 1.5 times that of Whites in Allegheny County.
- Black and Hispanic low birth weight rates in the city were higher than in the nation.



Source: Appendix 6.3

NA = Not Available

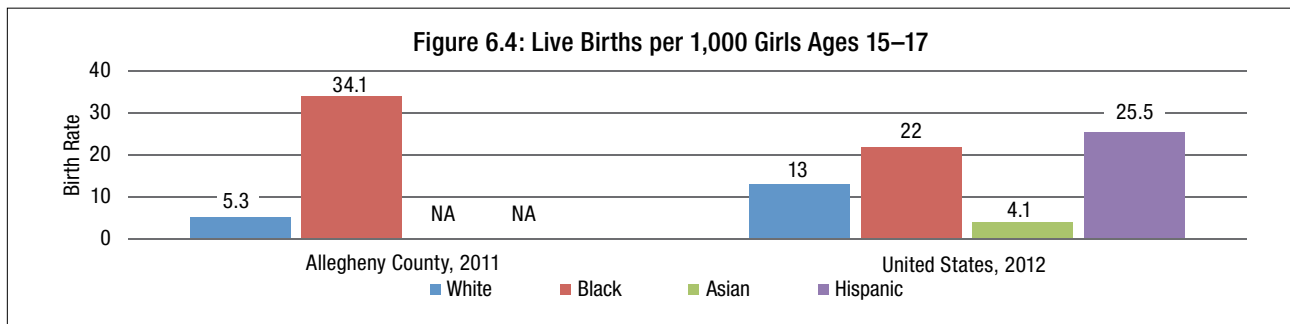
<sup>3</sup> University of Maryland Medical Center. (2014). Low Birth Rate. Retrieved from <http://umm.edu/health/medical/pregnancy/labor-and-delivery/low-birth-weight#ixzz2xz4rp6bF>

## BIRTHS TO TEENAGE MOTHERS

Births to teenage mothers result in reduced education completion, higher maternal death rates, and higher rates of poverty and single parenthood.<sup>4</sup> Teen pregnancy also is harmful for the child due to higher incidence of low birth weight and health problems, lack of medical care and treatment, and higher risk of child abuse and neglect.<sup>5</sup> The United States teen birthrate is higher than that of many other developed countries, including Canada and the United Kingdom.<sup>6</sup>

Figure 6.4 shows birthrates for girls ages 15–17 in Allegheny County and the United States. Data were not available for the city, the Pittsburgh MSA, or Asian and Hispanic mothers in the county.

- Black birthrates for girls ages 15–17 were more than six times White rates in Allegheny County and more than 1.5 times in the nation.
- Hispanics had the highest birthrate for girls ages 15–17 and Blacks had the second highest rate in the nation.

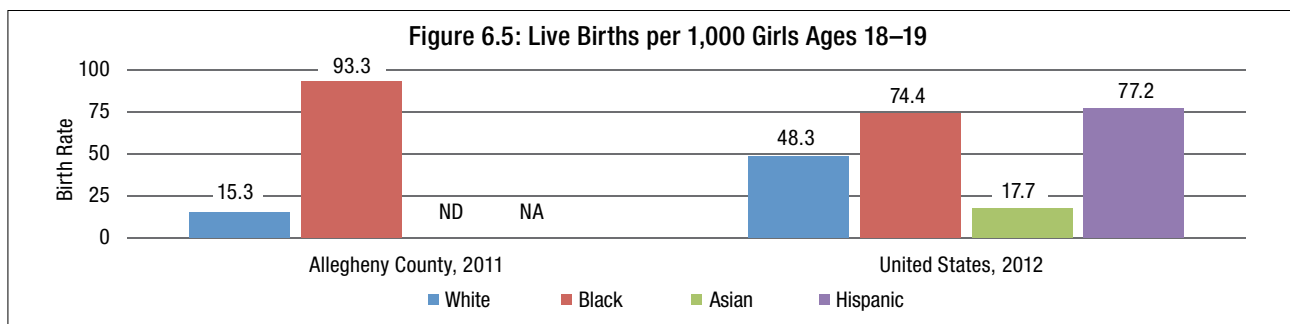


Sources: Appendices 6.4–6.5

NA= Not Available

Figure 6.5 shows birthrates for girls ages 18–19 in Allegheny County and the nation. Data were not available for the city, the Pittsburgh MSA, or Asians and Hispanics in the county.

- Black birthrates for girls ages 18–19 were more than six times White rates in Allegheny County.
- Black and Hispanic birthrates for girls ages 18–19 were higher than White rates in the nation.
- Asians had the lowest rate of births for girls ages 18–19 in the nation.



Sources: Appendices 6.4–6.5

NA = Not Available ND = Not Displayed because count is less than 10

4 Center for Mental Health in Schools at UCLA. (2008). Teen Pregnancy Prevention and Support. Retrieved from <http://smhp.psych.ucla.edu/pdfdocs/teenpreg/teenpreg.pdf>

5 Ibid.

6 U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Office of Adolescent Health. (2014). Trends in Teen Pregnancy and Childbearing. Retrieved from [www.hhs.gov/ash/oah/adolescent-health-topics/reproductive-health/teen-pregnancy/trends.html#\\_ftn2](http://www.hhs.gov/ash/oah/adolescent-health-topics/reproductive-health/teen-pregnancy/trends.html#_ftn2)

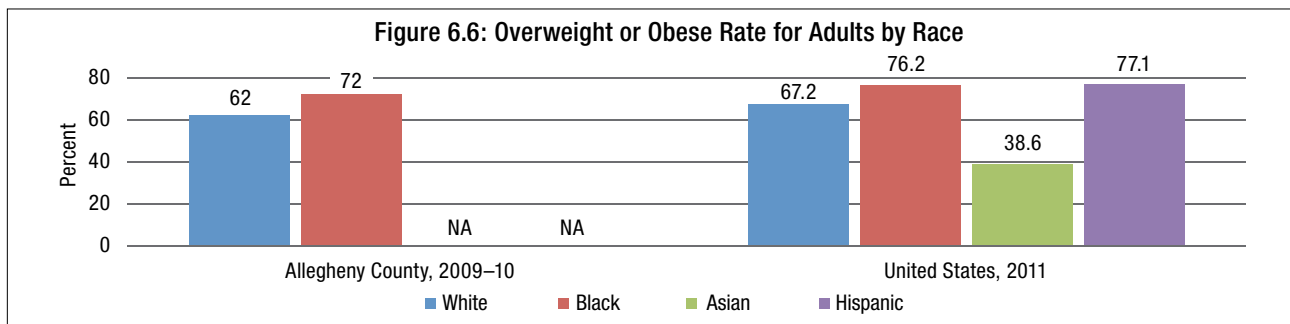
## CHRONIC CONDITIONS

### ADULT OVERWEIGHT AND OBESITY

The amount of body fat can be measured in several ways, but the most basic method and the most commonly used is the body mass index (BMI). BMI is calculated by dividing one's weight in kilograms by the square of one's height in meters. A healthy BMI for an adult is considered to be 18.5–24.9, overweight is 25.0–29.9, and obese is 30.0 or higher.<sup>7</sup> A high BMI increases the risk of chronic disease and premature death. Obesity-related conditions include heart disease, stroke, type 2 diabetes, and certain types of cancer.

Figure 6.6 shows the overweight or obese rate for adults by race in Allegheny County and the nation. Data were not available for Asians and Hispanics in Allegheny County. No data were available for the city of Pittsburgh and Pittsburgh MSA.

- The Black overweight or obese rate was higher than the White rate in Allegheny County.
- The overweight or obese rates for Whites, Blacks, and Hispanics were substantially higher than the rate for Asians in the nation.



Sources: Appendices 6.6–6.7

NA = Not Available

### CHILD OVERWEIGHT AND OBESITY

A child's body composition is in different developmental stages depending on age and sex. Because of this, overweight and obesity for children and adolescents ages 2–19 is determined using a percentile for BMI matched against children of the same age and sex in an earlier baseline period. Overweight is considered to be a BMI at or above the 85th percentile and lower than the 95th percentile. Obesity is defined as having a BMI at or above the 95th percentile.<sup>8</sup>

In 2012 in the nation, Hispanic children had the highest overweight rate at 38.9%, followed by Blacks at 35.2%, Whites at 28.5%, and Asians at 19.5%.<sup>9</sup> Hispanic and Black children had the highest national rates of obesity at 22.4% and 20.2%, respectively. Asian children had the lowest rate of obesity at 8.6% followed by Whites at 14.1%.<sup>10</sup> Data on childhood overweight and obesity rates were not available for the Pittsburgh area.

7 Harvard School of Public Health. (2012). Measuring Obesity. Obesity Prevention Source. Retrieved from <http://www.hsph.harvard.edu/obesity-prevention-source/obesity-definition/how-to-measure-body-fatness/>

8 Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (n.d.). Basics About Childhood Obesity. Retrieved from [www.cdc.gov/obesity/childhood/basics.htm](http://www.cdc.gov/obesity/childhood/basics.htm)

9 Carroll, M.D., Flegal, K.M., Kit, B.K., Ogden, C.L. (2014). Prevalence of Childhood and Adult Obesity in the United States, 2011–12. *Journal of American Medical Association*, 311(8):806–14. doi: 10.1001/jama.2014.732

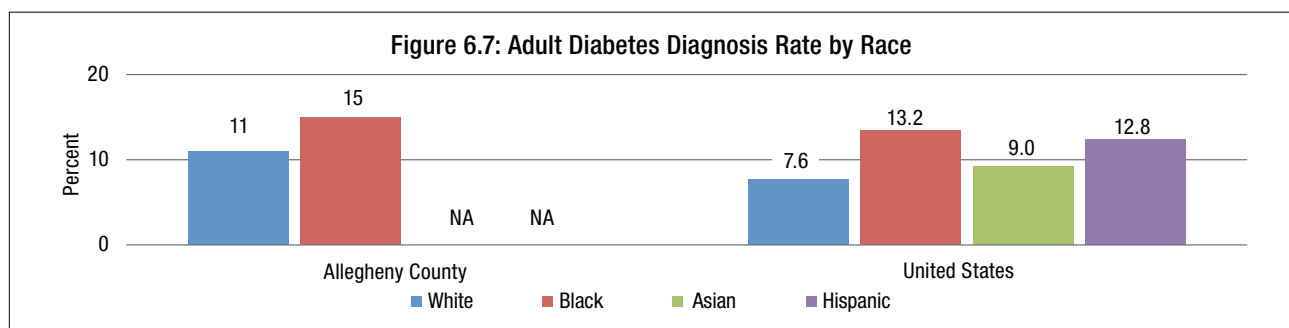
10 Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2014). Childhood Obesity Facts. Retrieved from <http://www.cdc.gov/obesity/data/childhood.html>

## DIABETES

Diabetes is a disease in which blood glucose levels are above normal due to pancreatic problems. This can cause kidney failure, heart disease, blindness, lower extremity amputations, and other health complications.<sup>11</sup> Nationally, Blacks were more likely to suffer complications from diabetes.<sup>12</sup>

Figure 6.7 shows adult-diagnosed diabetes rates by race for Allegheny County and the nation. Rates for Asians and Hispanics in Allegheny County were not available. No data were available for the city of Pittsburgh and Pittsburgh MSA.

- Black adults had a higher rate of diagnosed diabetes (15%) than Whites (11%) in Allegheny County.
- In the nation, Black (13.2%) and Hispanic (12.8%) adults had higher rates of diagnosed diabetes than Asians (9.0%) and Whites (7.6%).



Sources: Appendices 6.6–6.7

NA = Not Available

Diabetes is also one of the most common chronic diseases among children and youth under the age of 20. The most prevalent type of diabetes in this age group is type 1, or juvenile-onset diabetes. In the nation in 2009, White children had the highest rate of diabetes at 2.7 per 1,000 population followed by Black children at 2.3, Hispanic children at 1.7, and Asian children at 0.8.<sup>13</sup> Data on childhood diabetes rates were not available for the Pittsburgh area.

## HUMAN IMMUNODEFICIENCY VIRUS (HIV)

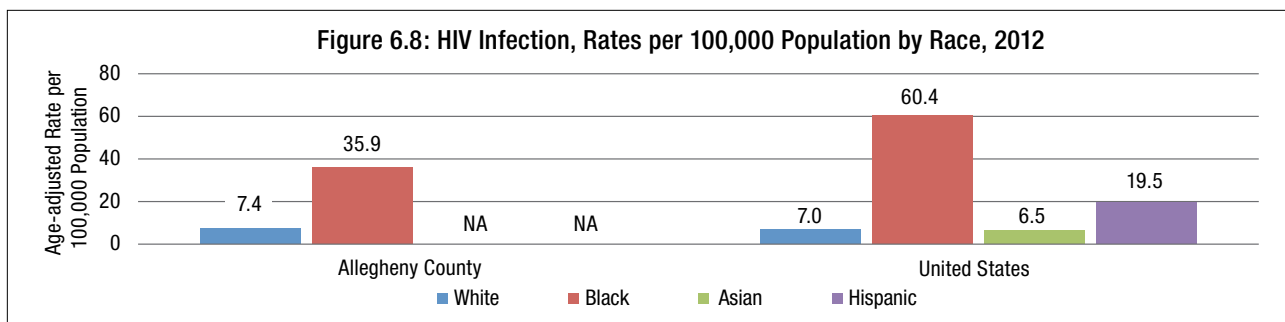
Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) occurs when specific cells in the human immune system are infected. There is currently no safe or effective cure for HIV. Figure 6.8 shows the HIV infection rate for the whole population in the nation and Allegheny County. Rates for Asians and Hispanics in Allegheny County were not available. No data were available for Pittsburgh and the Pittsburgh MSA.

- The HIV infection rate among Blacks in Allegheny County was nearly five times the White rate.
- The HIV infection rate among Blacks in the nation was about nine times the White and Asian rates and three times the Hispanic rate.

11 Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2014) Basics About Diabetes. Retrieved from [www.cdc.gov/diabetes/basics/diabetes.html](http://www.cdc.gov/diabetes/basics/diabetes.html)

12 Lucas, J.W., Peregoy, J.A., Schiller, J.S. (2014). Summary Health Statistics for U.S. Adults: National Health Interview Survey, 2011. National Center for Health Statistics. Vital Health Statistics, 10 (256).

13 Dabelea, D., Divers, J., Hamman, R.F., Imperatore, G., Lawrence, J.M., Liese, A.D., Linder, B., Mayer-Davis, E.J., Pettitt, D.J., Pihoker, C., Saydah, S.H., Standiford, D.A. Talton, J. (2014). Prevalence of Diabetes in U.S. Youth in 2009: The SEARCH for Diabetes in Youth Study. *Diabetes Care*, 37(2):402–8.



Sources: Appendices 6.6–6.7

NA = Not Available

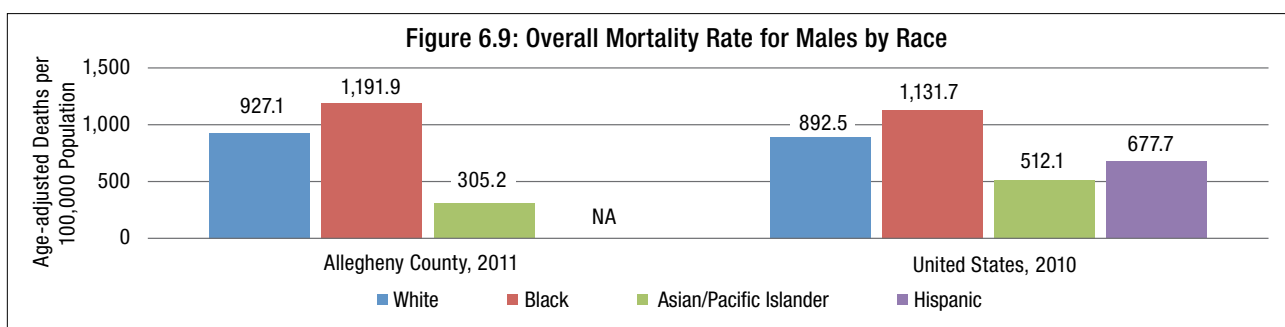
## MORTALITY

### OVERALL MORTALITY

Mortality rates can be used to identify segments of the population that are at greater risk of death from specific diseases and injuries. Differences among racial and ethnic groups can reflect socioeconomic status, access to medical care, and the prevalence of specific risk factors.<sup>14</sup>

Figure 6.9 shows overall mortality rates for males by race in Allegheny County and the nation. No data were available for the city of Pittsburgh, the Pittsburgh MSA, or Hispanics in Allegheny County.

- In Allegheny County, Black males had the highest age-adjusted mortality rate (1,191.9 per 100,000 population) compared to Whites (927.1) and Hispanics (305.2).
- Nationally, Black (1,131.7) and White males (892.5) had the highest mortality rates compared to Hispanics (677.7) and Asians (512.1).



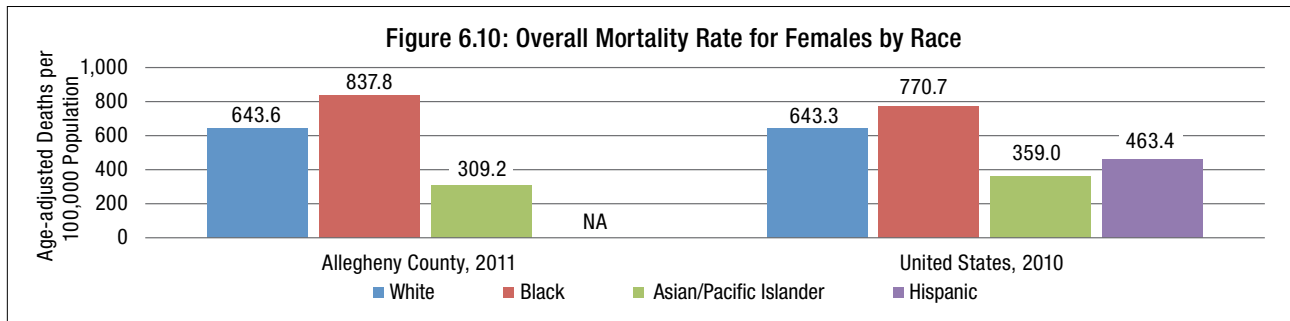
Sources: Appendices 6.8 and 6.9

NA = Not Available

14 U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Centers for Disease Control and Prevention National Center for Health Statistics. (2013, May 8). Deaths: Final Data for 2010. National Vital Statistics Reports, 61(4).

Figure 6.10 shows overall mortality rates for females by race in Allegheny County and the nation. There were no statistics available for Hispanics in Allegheny County. No data were available for the city of Pittsburgh or Pittsburgh MSA.

- In Allegheny County, Black (837.8) and White females (643.6) had higher mortality rates than Asians (309.2).
- In the nation, Black (770.7) and White females (643.3) had higher mortality rates than Hispanics (463.4) and Asians (359.0).



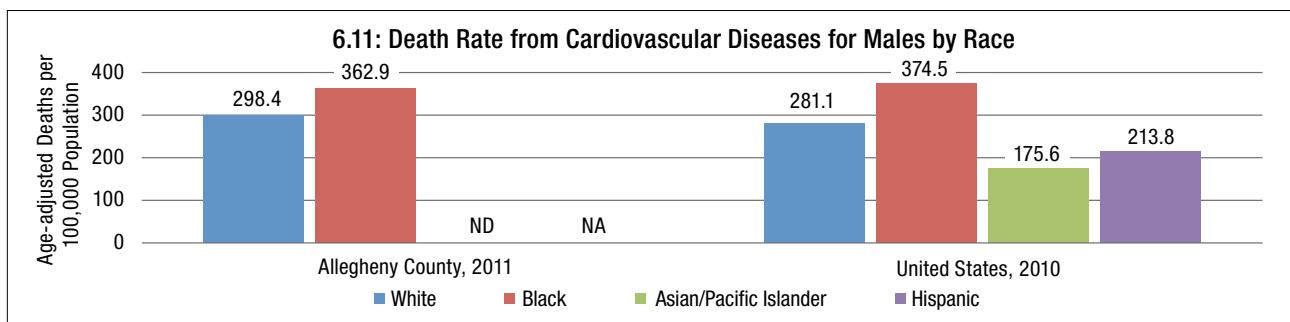
Sources: Appendices 6.8 and 6.9

NA= Not Available

## DEATH DUE TO CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE (HEART DISEASE)

Heart disease is the leading cause of death in the United States for Whites and Blacks and the second leading cause of death (after cancer) for Hispanics and Asians. Figures 6.11 and 6.12 show the death rate for heart disease for males and females by race in Allegheny County and the United States. Data were not available to calculate rates for Asians and Hispanics in Allegheny County. No data were available for the city of Pittsburgh or Pittsburgh MSA.

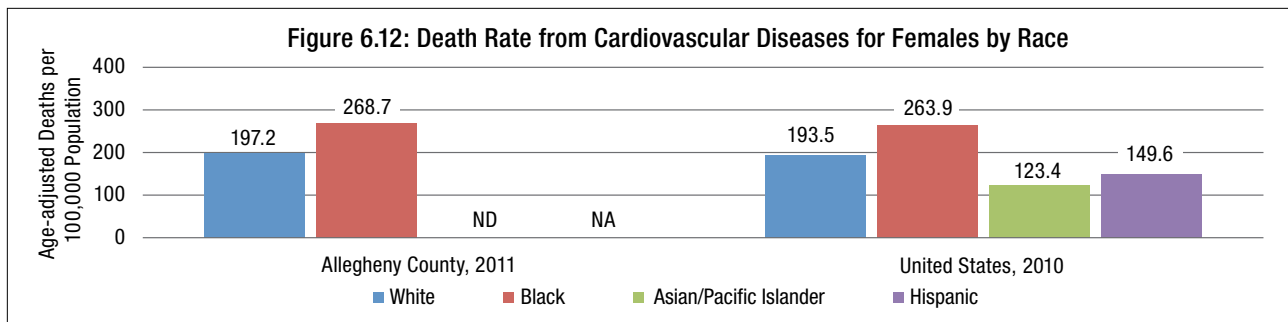
- Males had substantially higher death rates from heart disease than females in Allegheny County and the nation.
- In Allegheny County, Black males (362.9) had a higher death rate from heart disease than White males (298.4), and Black females (268.7) had a higher rate than White females (197.2).
- Black males and females in the nation had substantially higher death rates from heart disease than White, Asian, and Hispanic males and females.



Sources: Appendices 6.8 and 6.9

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Sources: Appendices 6.8 and 6.9

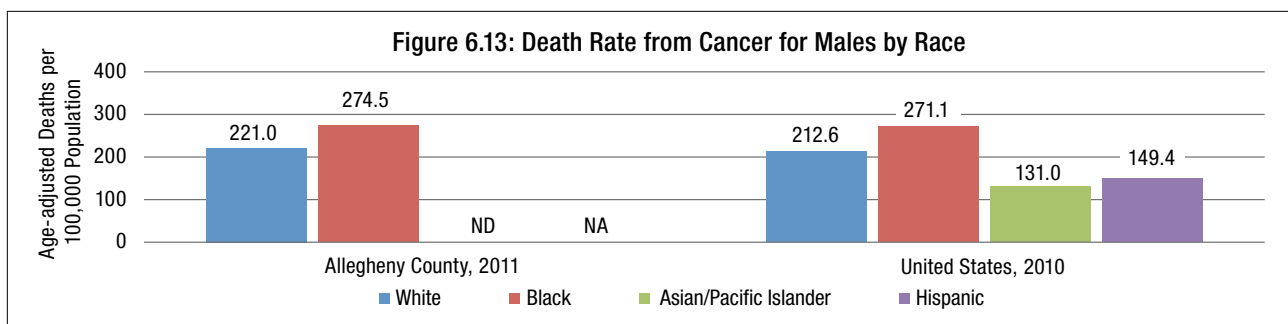
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## DEATH DUE TO CANCER

Figures 6.13 and 6.14 show the death rate from cancer for males and females by race in Allegheny County and the nation. Rates for Asian and Hispanic males and females in Allegheny County were not available. No data were available for the city of Pittsburgh or Pittsburgh MSA.

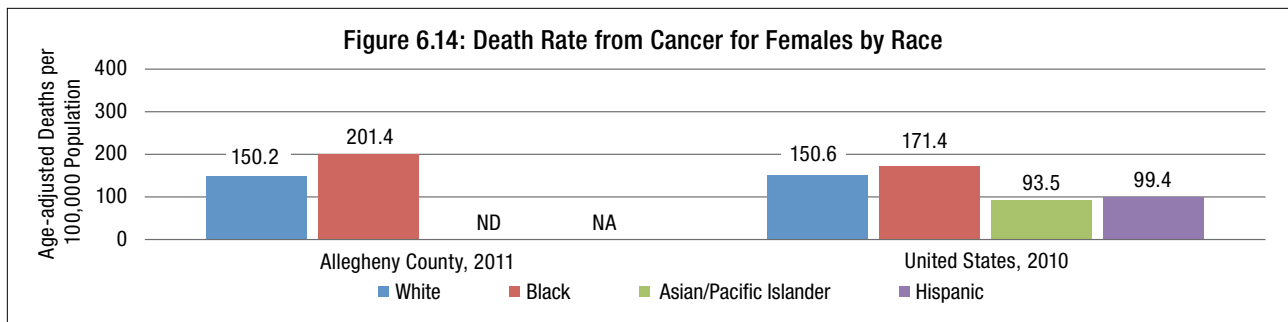
- Males had substantially higher death rates from cancer than females in Allegheny County and the nation.
- In Allegheny County, Black males (274.5) had a higher death rate from cancer than White males (221.0), and Black females (201.4) had a higher rate than White females (150.2).
- Black males and females in the nation had substantially higher death rates from cancer than White, Asian, and Hispanic males and females.



Sources: Appendices 6.8 and 6.9

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Sources: Appendices 6.8 and 6.9

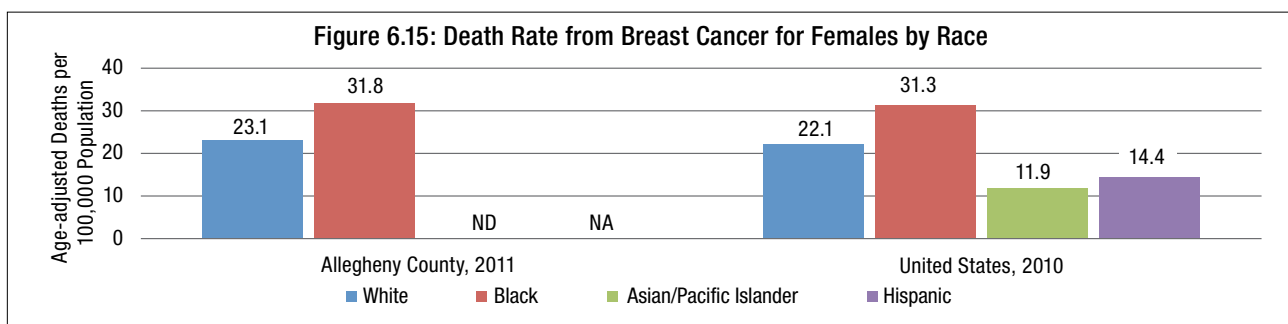
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## Breast Cancer

Figure 6.15 shows the death rate among women from breast cancer by race in Allegheny County and the nation. The rates for Asians and Hispanics in Allegheny County were not available. No data were available for the city of Pittsburgh or Pittsburgh MSA.

- Black women had higher death rates from breast cancer than White women in the county and nation. Black and White women had higher rates than Asians and Hispanics in the nation.



Sources: Appendices 6.8 and 6.9

NA= Not Available

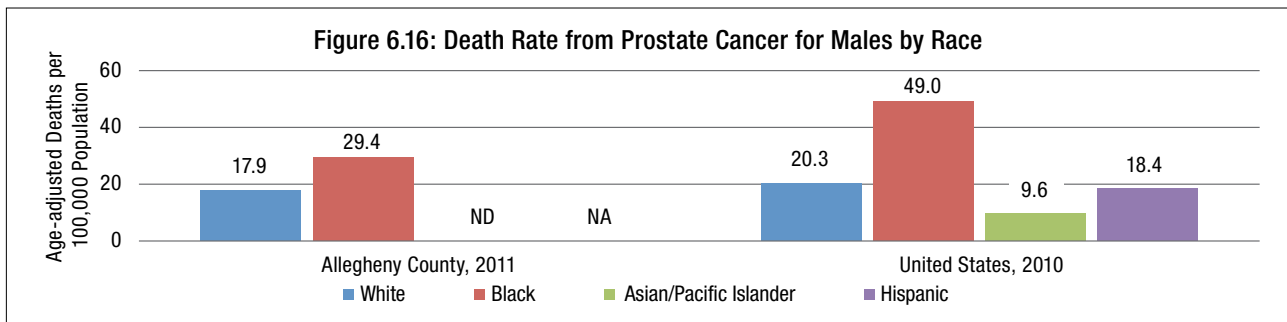
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## Prostate Cancer

Figure 6.16 shows the death rate among men from prostate cancer by race in Allegheny County and the nation. The rates for Asians and Hispanics in Allegheny County were not available. No data were available for the city of Pittsburgh or Pittsburgh MSA.

- Black male death rates from prostate cancer were higher than White male death rates in the county and nation.
- Black and White male death rates from prostate cancer were higher than Asian and Hispanic male death rates in the nation.





Sources: Appendices 6.8 and 6.9

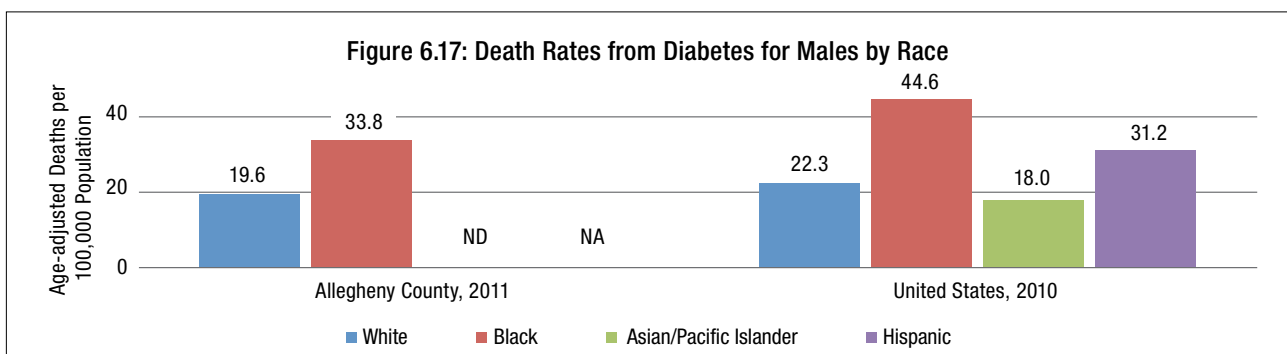
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## DEATH DUE TO DIABETES

Figures 6.17 and 6.18 show the diabetes death rate for males and females by race in Allegheny County and the United States. The rates for Asians and Hispanics in Allegheny County were not available. No data were available for the city of Pittsburgh or Pittsburgh MSA.

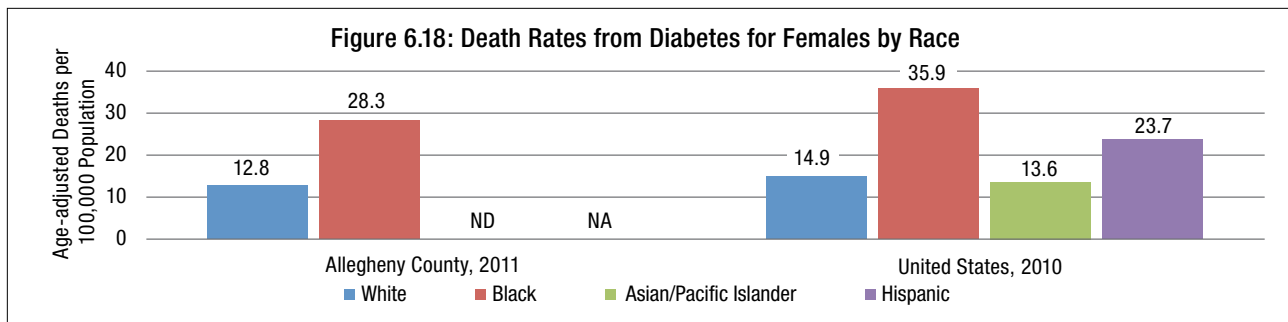
- Black males and females die from diabetes at about one-and-a-half times the rate as Whites in the county and about twice the rate in the nation.
- Asian males and females in the nation die from diabetes at low rates compared to Blacks, Whites, and Hispanics.
- Hispanic males and females in the nation die from diabetes at lower rates than Blacks but higher rates than Whites and Asians.



Sources: Appendices 6.8 and 6.9

NA= Not Available

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Sources: Appendices 6.8 and 6.9

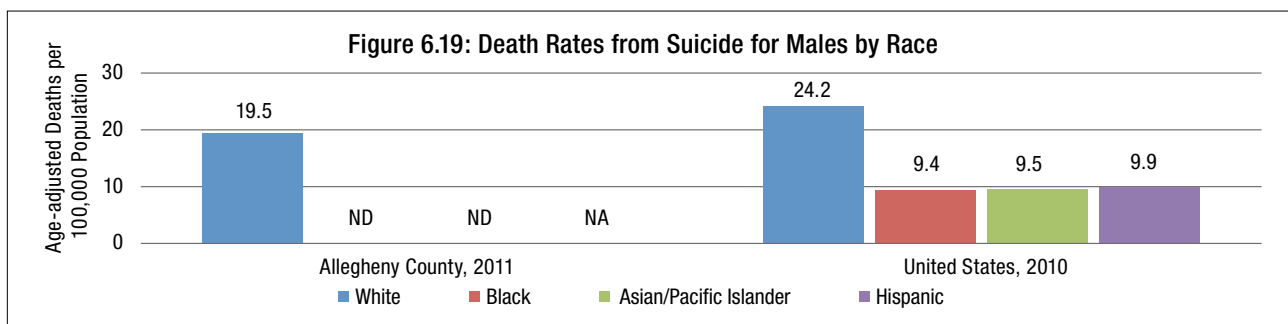
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## DEATH DUE TO SUICIDE

Figures 6.19 and 6.20 show the suicide death rates for males and females by race in Allegheny County and the nation. The number of deaths from suicide was too small to calculate rates for Blacks, Asians, and Hispanics in the county.

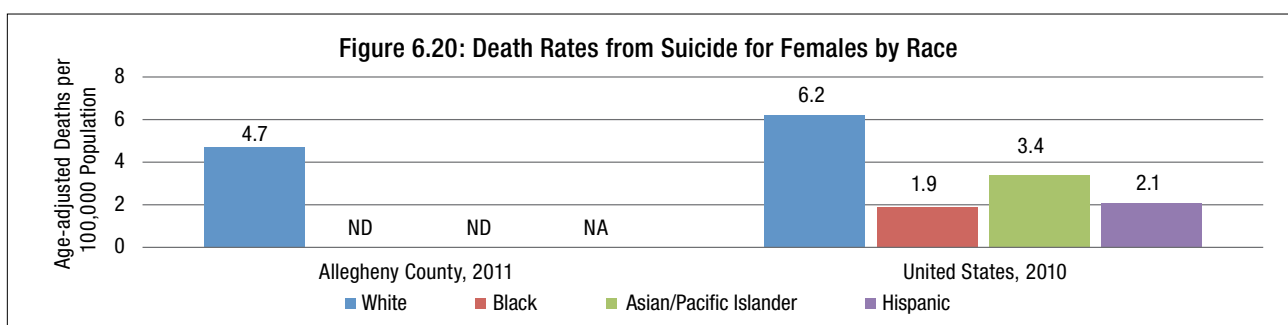
- Male death rates from suicide were much higher than female death rates in the county and nation.
- White males and females in Allegheny County had lower suicide death rates than Whites in the nation.
- White male and female death rates from suicide in the nation were much higher than Black, Asian, and Hispanic death rates.



Sources: Appendices 6.8 and 6.9

NA= Not Available

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Sources: Appendices 6.8 and 6.9

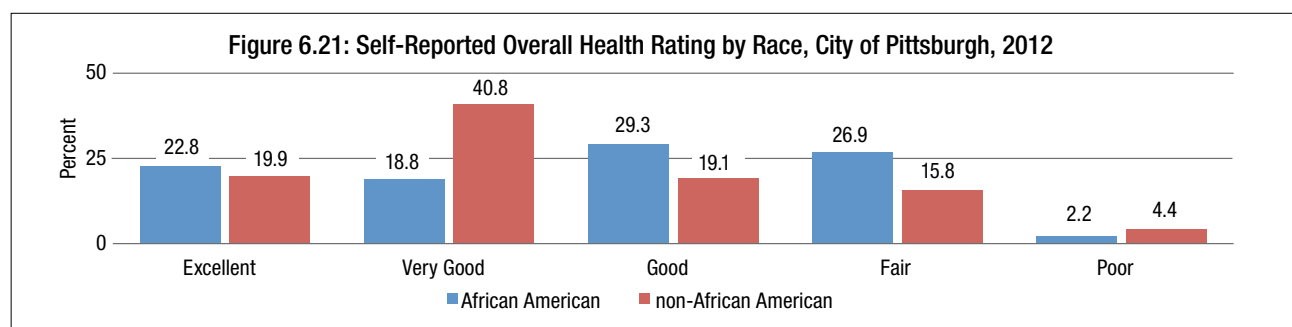
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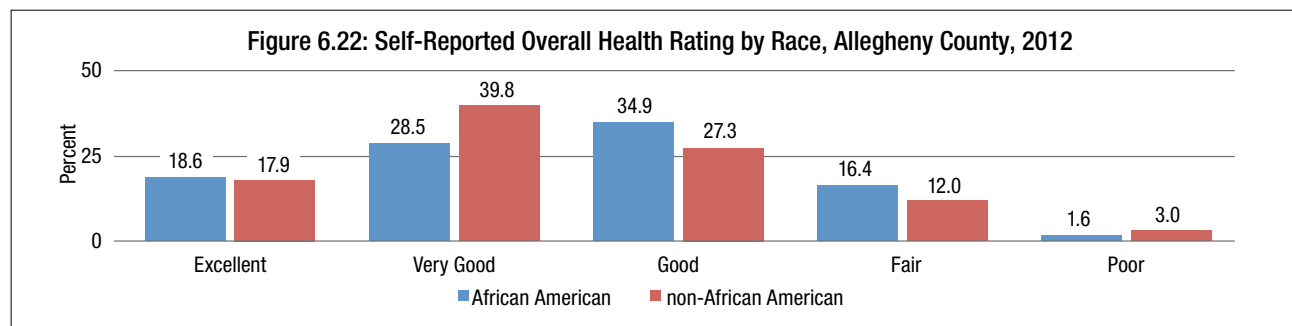
## SELF-REPORTED HEALTH

The University of Pittsburgh's Center for Social and Urban Research conducted a Quality of Life Survey of Greater Pittsburgh residents in 2012. One of the health-related questions was: *Overall, how would you rate your health?* As shown in Figures 6.21–6.23, the responses by race were:

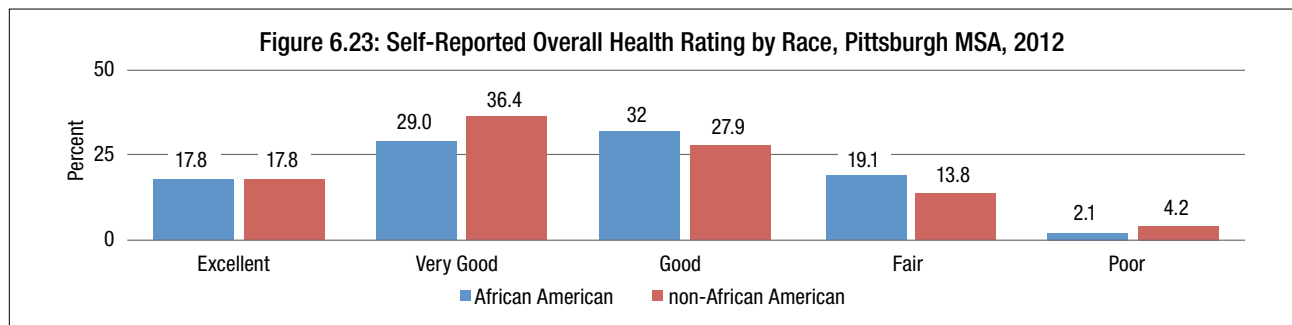
- African Americans reported their health as “excellent” at about the same rates as non-African Americans in Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, and the Pittsburgh MSA.
- Non-African Americans reported their health as “very good” at a higher rate than African Americans in Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, and the Pittsburgh MSA.



Source: Appendix 6.10



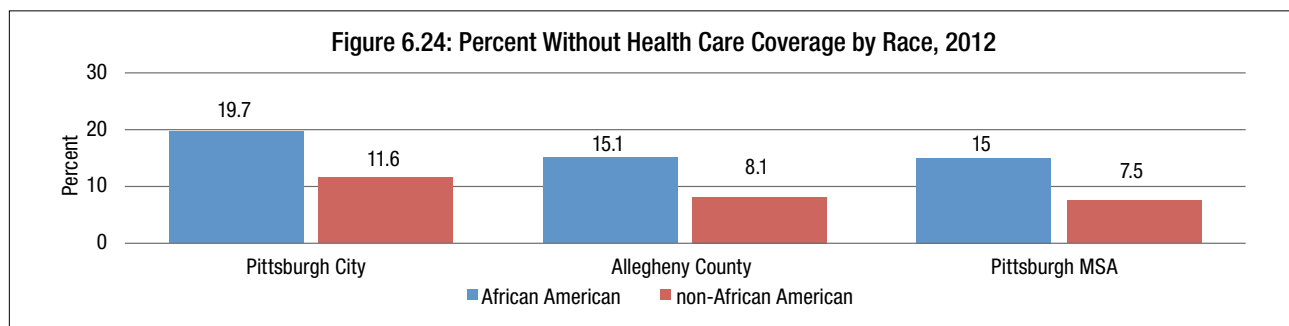
Source: Appendix 6.10



Source: Appendix 6.10

Figure 6.24 shows responses to the question: *Do you have any kind of health care coverage, including health insurance, prepaid plans such as HMOs, or government plans such as Medicare?*

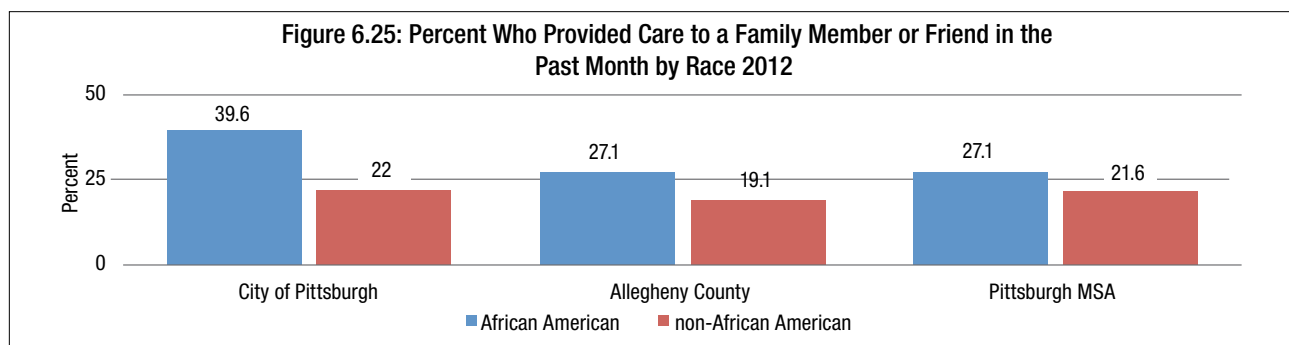
- The percentages of African Americans in Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, and the Pittsburgh MSA who reported not having any kind of health care coverage were almost double those of non-African Americans.



Source: Appendix 6.10

Figure 6.25 shows responses to the question: *People may provide regular care or assistance to someone who had a long-term illness or disability. During the past month did you provide any such care to a family member or friend?*

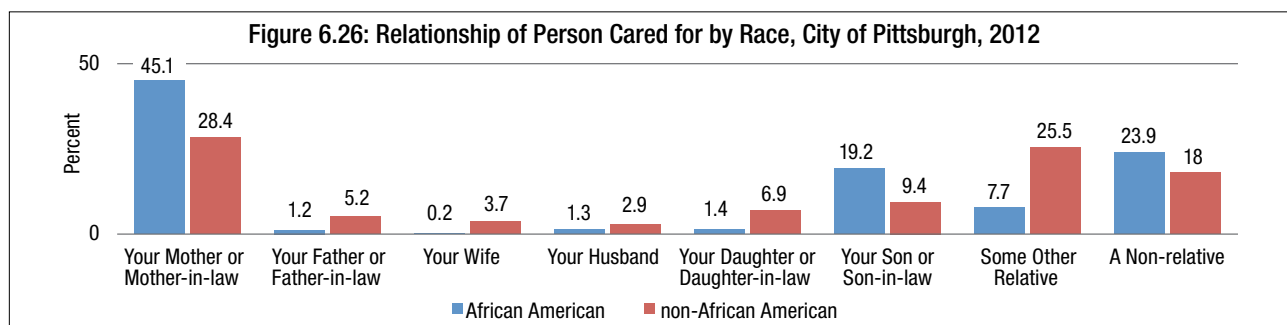
- In the city of Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, and the Pittsburgh MSA, higher percentages of African Americans than non-African Americans provided care to a family member or friend in the past month.



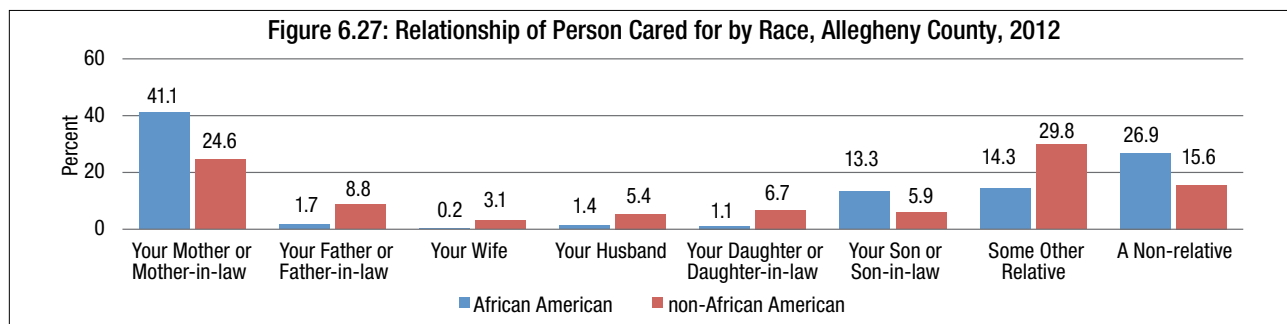
Source: Appendix 6.10

Figures 6.26–6.28 reflect the relationship of the person the responder cared for.

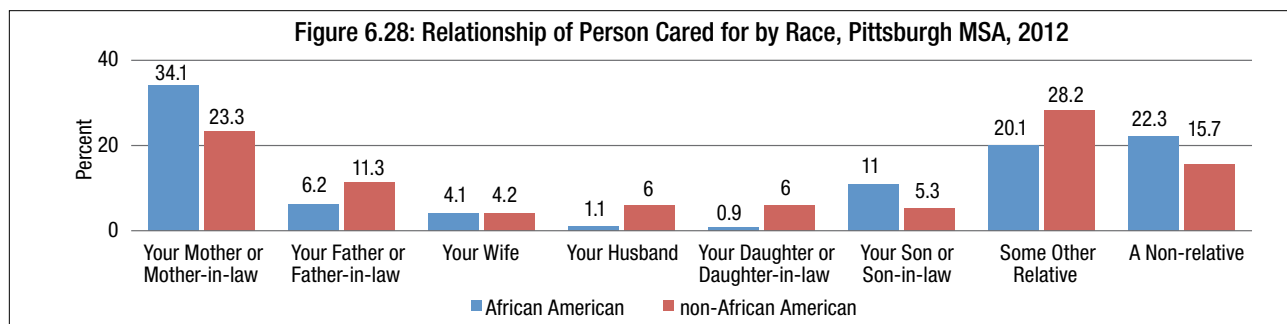
- In the city, county, and Pittsburgh MSA, the person that African Americans cared for most was their mother or mother-in-law.
- The person that non-African Americans cared for most was their mother or mother-in-law in the city and some other relative in the county and Pittsburgh MSA.



Source: Appendix 6.10



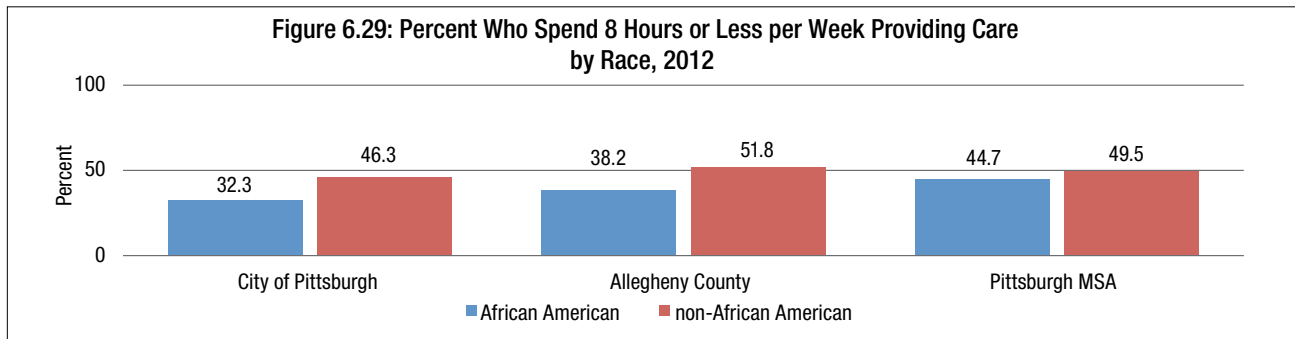
Source: Appendix 6.10



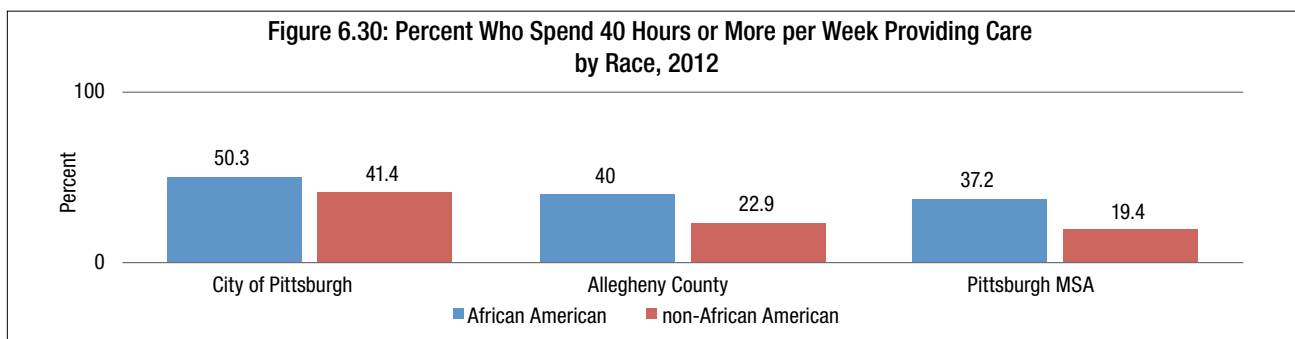
Source: Appendix 6.10

Figures 6.29 and 6.30 show responses to the question: *About how many hours per week do you provide care?*

- In the city, county, and Pittsburgh MSA, African Americans on average provided many more hours of care for a family member or friend than non-African Americans.



Source: Appendix 6.10



Source: Appendix 6.10

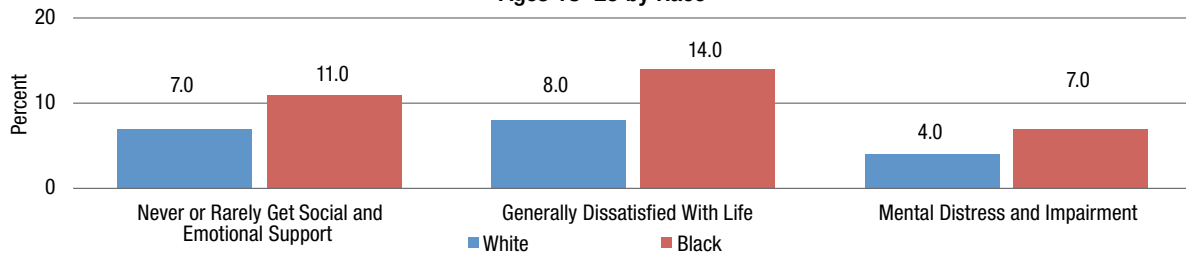
## MENTAL HEALTH STATUS IN ALLEGHENY COUNTY

Data on mental health disparities can be used to raise the attention of public and community organizations, appointed and elected officials, the public, and researchers. Moreover, data can be used to develop policy proposals, plan programs and services to meet residents' needs, support funding for a variety of mental health services, and guide mental health research. As shown in Figure 6.31:

- The shares of Whites having little emotional support or being dissatisfied with their lives were 8% or less in the county. The share of Whites having mental distress or impairment was 4%.
- Higher percentages of Blacks than Whites in the county had emotional health problems or mental distress. The shares of Blacks having little emotional support and being generally dissatisfied with their lives were 11% and 14%, respectively. The share of Blacks reporting mental distress or impairment was 7%.



**Figure 6.31: Percent with Mental Health Problems in Allegheny County, Ages 18–29 by Race**



Source: Appendix 6.11

## UTILIZATION OF SERVICES IN PITTSBURGH AND ALLEGHENY COUNTY

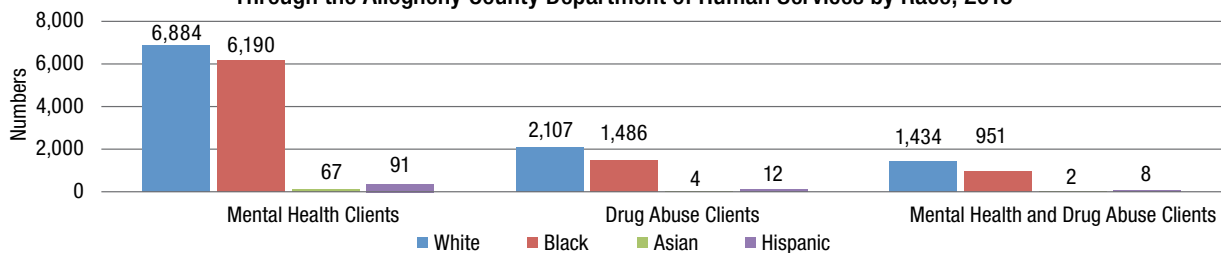
These data reflect the utilization of services provided to mental health and drug abuse clients by the Allegheny County Department of Human Services or their contractors in 2013. As shown in Figures 6.32–6.35:

### CITY OF PITTSBURGH

#### Counts

- There were 6,884 White, 6,190 Black, 67 Asian, and 91 Hispanic mental health clients.
- There were 2,107 White, 1,486 Black, four Asian, and 12 Hispanic drug abuse clients.
- There were 1,434 White, 951 Black, two Asian, and eight Hispanic dual-services clients.

**Figure 6.32: Number of City of Pittsburgh Residents Receiving Services Through the Allegheny County Department of Human Services by Race, 2013**

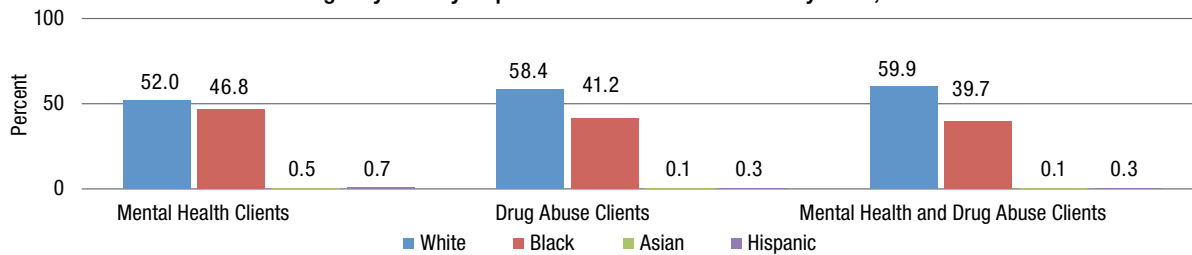


Source: Appendix 6.12

#### Shares

- Whites represented the highest share of clients in all services compared to other racial and ethnic groups.
- Blacks represented the second highest share of clients in all services.
- Asians represented the lowest share of clients in all services, and the share ranged from 0.1% to 0.5%.
- Hispanics represented the second lowest share of clients in all services, and the share ranged from 0.3% to 0.7%.

**Figure 6.33: Percent of City of Pittsburgh Residents Receiving Services from the Allegheny County Department of Human Services by Race, 2013**



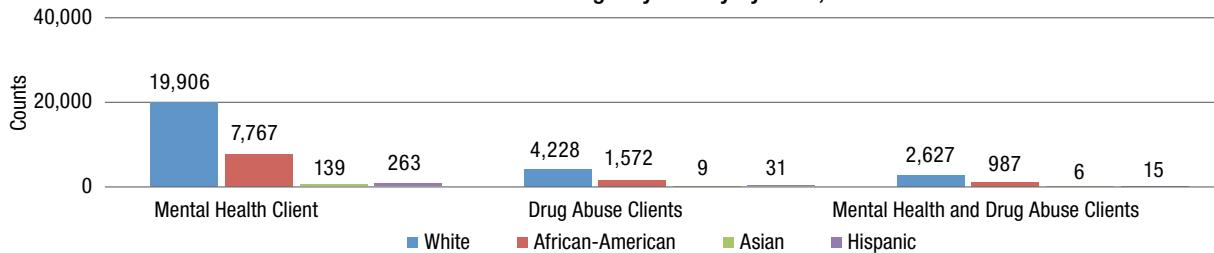
Source: Appendix 6.12

## ALLEGHENY COUNTY

### Counts

- There were 19,906 White, 7,767 Black, 139 Asian, and 263 Hispanic mental health clients.
- There were 4,228 White, 1,572 Black, 9 Asian, and 31 Hispanic drug abuse clients.
- There were 2,627 White, 987 Black, 6 Asian, and 15 Hispanic dual-services clients.

**Figure 6.34: Number of Clients of the Allegheny County Department of Human Services in Allegheny County by Race, 2013**

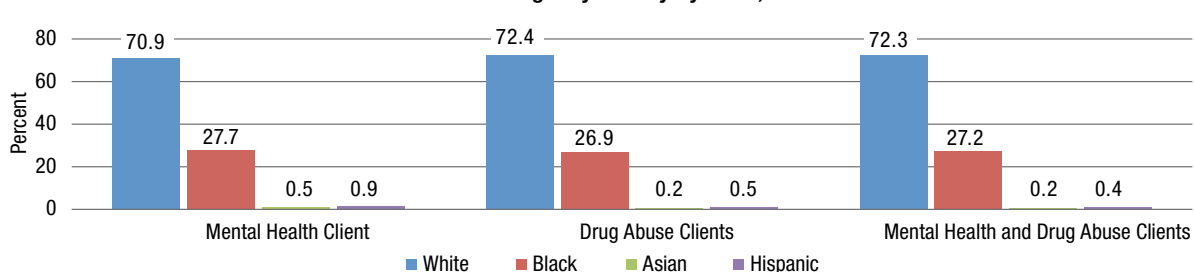


Source: Appendix 6.12

### Shares

- Whites represented the majority of clients in all services.
- Blacks represented 27–28% of the users in each of the services.
- Asians represented the lowest share of clients in all services, and the share ranged from 0.2% to 0.5%.
- Hispanics represented the second lowest share of clients in all services, and the share ranged from 0.4% to 0.9% in all services.

**Figure 6.35: Percent of Clients of the Allegheny County Department of Human Services in Allegheny County by Race, 2013**



Source: Appendix 6.12



## SECTION 7. CRIMINAL JUSTICE

The United States of America has the largest incarcerated population in the world—nearly 2.3 million people. Today, nearly 1 in 100 adults in the U.S. is in a prison or jail. America may only have 5% of the world's population, but it has 25% of the world's prisoners. Moreover, there are striking racial disparities in arrests, incarceration, and victimization among our citizens. For example, of the 2.3 million citizens in federal and state prisons and local jails,<sup>1</sup> 34% are White, 39% are Black, and 21% are Hispanic.<sup>2</sup>

This section explores recent data on racial disparities in criminal justice in the city of Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, Pittsburgh MSA, and the nation. The chapter provides data on both counts of people arrested and incarcerated and rates per 100,000 population. Counts of people in the criminal justice system indicate which groups are most frequently represented. Rates show which groups are over- or underrepresented relative to the size of their population. Graphs are provided for rates but not counts due to the large difference in counts between the nation and the local area.

For nearly all of the variables, data are provided on three racial groups: Whites, Blacks, and Asians. No reliable data are available for Hispanics except for adult incarceration.

This chapter will examine the following areas:

- Juvenile Arrests
  - Total Arrests
  - Violent Crime Arrests
  - Murder Arrests
  - Murder Victims
  - Property Crime Arrests
  - Status Offense Arrests
  - Drug Arrests
- Juvenile Commitment and Detention
- Adult Arrests
  - Total Arrests
  - Violent Crime Arrests
  - Murder Arrests
  - Murder Victims
  - Property Crime Arrests
  - Drug Arrests
- Incarceration

1 Glaze, L. (2011). Correctional Populations in the United States, 2010. U.S. Department of Justice Bureau of Justice Statistics. Retrieved from <http://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/cpus10.pdf>

2 West, H. (2010). Prison Inmates at Midyear 2009—Statistical Tables. U.S. Department of Justice Bureau of Justice Statistics. Retrieved from <http://www.bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=pbdetail&iid=2200>

## JUVENILE ARRESTS

In 2012, law enforcement agencies in the U.S. arrested one million people under age 18. Unfortunately, the consequences of these arrests extend far past the criminal justice system. Those with juvenile records often have a lower high school graduation rate, a higher unemployment rate, and a higher risk for poverty.

This section discusses racial disparities in total youth arrests for the three types of Index Crimes (Part I) (violent crime, property crime, and status offenses) and one major type of Part II crimes (drug violations).

### TOTAL ARRESTS

Total arrests consists of two categories: Index Crimes (Part I offenses) and Part II offenses.

Index Crimes represent the eight crimes that are considered to be the most serious and most likely to be reported: murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

Part II offenses include all other offenses, such as simple assault, forgery and counterfeiting, fraud, embezzlement, stolen property, vandalism, weapons, prostitution, drug violations, gambling, offenses against the family and children, and alcohol-related violations.

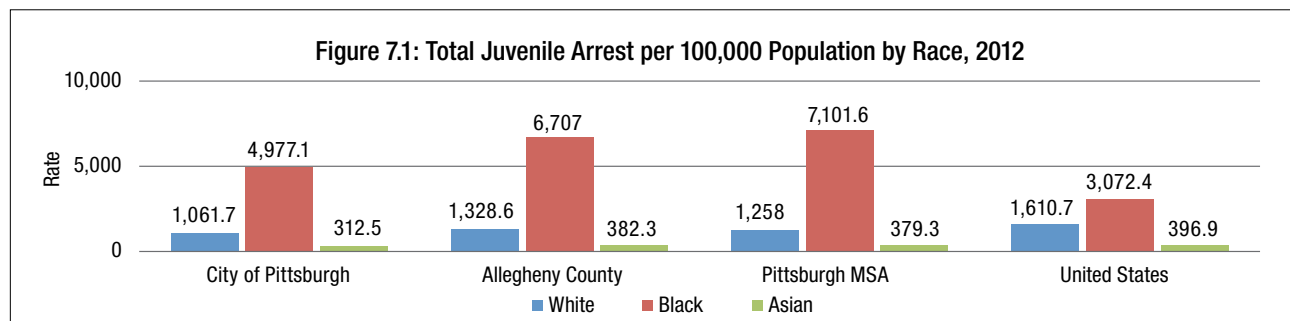
### Counts

While Whites represent the largest number of total youth arrests in the Pittsburgh MSA and the United States, Blacks represent the largest number of total youth arrests in the city of Pittsburgh and Allegheny County. In 2012, as shown in Appendices 7.1–7.7:

- 258 White, 1,090 Black, and five Asian youths were arrested in the city of Pittsburgh.
- 2,361 White, 3,045 Black, and 26 Asian youths were arrested in Allegheny County.
- 4,953 White, 3,842 Black, and 33 Asian youths were arrested in the Pittsburgh MSA.
- 653,949 White, 322,602 Black, and 12,306 Asian youths were arrested in the nation.

### Rates

As shown in Figure 7.1, Black youths were arrested at five times the rate of White youth in the city of Pittsburgh and Allegheny County, six times the rate in the Pittsburgh MSA, and twice as often in the United States. The arrest rates for Asians were less than one-third the arrest rates of Whites in the city of Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, the Pittsburgh MSA, and the nation.



Source: Appendices 7.1, 7.3, 7.5, and 7.7

## VIOLENT CRIME ARRESTS

### Counts

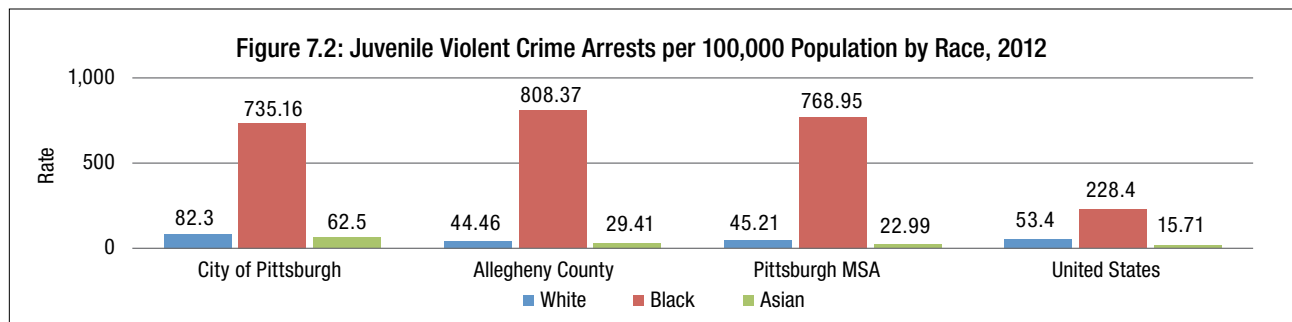
Violent Crime, also known as Person Offenses, includes murder, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. In 2012, as shown in Appendices 7.1, 7.3, 7.5, and 7.7:

- 20 White, 161 Black, and one Asian youths were arrested for violent crime in the city of Pittsburgh.
- 79 White, 367 Black, and two Asian youths were arrested for violent crime in Allegheny County.
- 178 White, 416 Black, and two Asian youths were arrested for violent crime in the Pittsburgh MSA.
- 21,682 White, 23,982 Black, and 487 Asian youths were arrested for violent crime in the nation.

### Rates

As shown in Figure 7.2:

- Black youths were arrested for violent crime at nine times the White rate in the city, 18 times the rate in the county, 17 times the rate in the Pittsburgh MSA, and four times the rate in the nation.
- The violent crime arrest rate for Black youths was three times higher in the city of Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, and the Pittsburgh MSA than in the United States.
- The Asian violent crime arrest rate was lower than the White rate in all four of the areas.



Source: Appendices 7.1, 7.3, 7.5, and 7.7

## MURDER ARRESTS

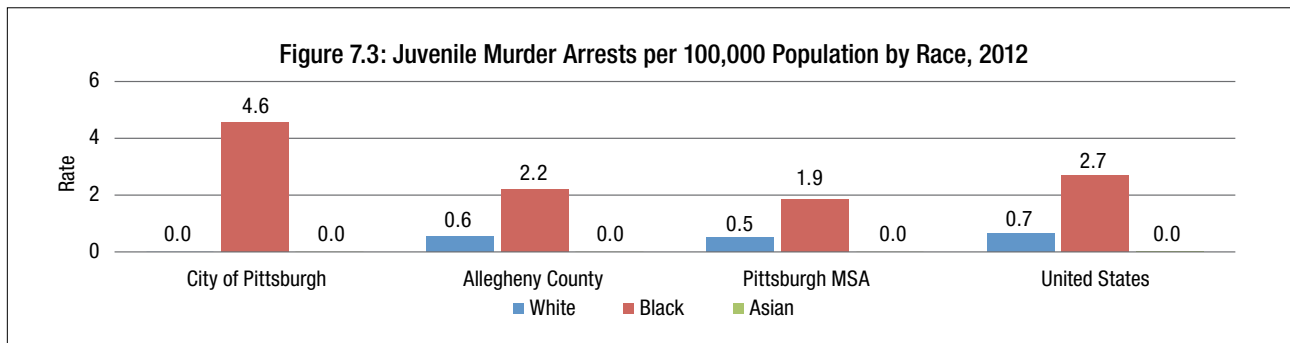
### Counts

Almost no youths in the Pittsburgh area were arrested for murder, while Black youths represented the group with the most arrests for murder in the nation. In 2012, as shown in Appendices 7.1, 7.3, 7.5, and 7.7:

- One Black youth and no White or Asian youths were arrested for murder in the city of Pittsburgh.
- One White, one Black, and no Asian youths were arrested for murder in Allegheny County.
- Two White, one Black, and no Asian youths were arrested for murder in the Pittsburgh MSA.
- 264 White, 284 Black, and one Asian youths were arrested for murder in the nation.

## Rates

Murder arrest rates for juveniles by race are shown in Figure 7.3. Because the counts for youth arrests for murder are so low in the Pittsburgh area, it is only worthwhile to focus on the U.S. rates by race. Black youths are arrested for murder at nearly four times the White rate in the nation.



Source: Appendices 7.1, 7.3, 7.5, and 7.7

## MURDER VICTIMS

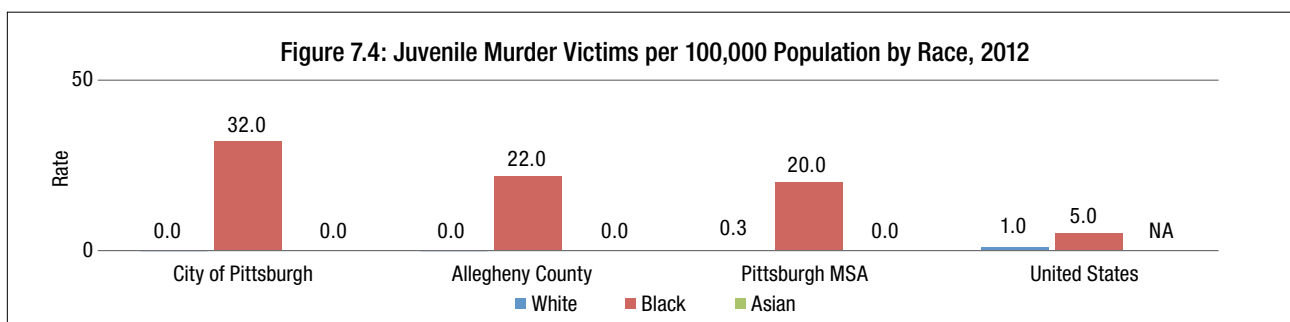
### Counts

Black youths represent the racial group with the largest number of juvenile murder victims in the city of Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, and the Pittsburgh MSA. White youths represent the group with the largest number in the nation. In 2012, as shown in Appendix 7.9:

- Seven Black and no White or Asian youths were murder victims in the city of Pittsburgh.
- Ten Black and no White or Asian youths were murder victims in Allegheny County.
- One White, 11 Black, and no Asian youths were murder victims in the Pittsburgh MSA.
- 554 White and 514 Black youths were murder victims in the nation (no data on Asians).

### Rates

As shown in Figure 7.4, Black rates for murder victims were much higher than White, Asian, and Hispanic rates in the Pittsburgh area. The national rate of murder victimization for Black youths was five times the White rate. Data on Asian murder victimization were not available for the nation.



Source: Appendix 7.9

NA = Not available

## PROPERTY CRIME ARRESTS

Property crimes include burglary, larceny theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

### Counts

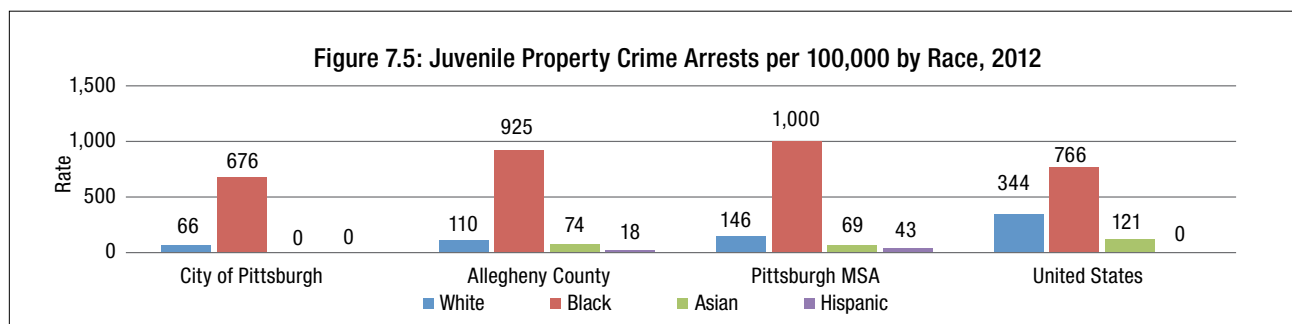
While Whites represent the largest number of property crime arrests in the Pittsburgh MSA and the U.S., Blacks represent the largest number in the city of Pittsburgh and Allegheny County. In 2012, as shown in Appendices 7.1, 7.3, 7.5, and 7.7:

- 16 White, 148 Black, and no Asian youths were arrested for property crime in the city of Pittsburgh.
- 195 White, 420 Black, and five Asian youths were arrested for property crime in Allegheny County.
- 573 White, 541 Black, and six Asian youths were arrested for property crime in the Pittsburgh MSA.
- 139,749 White, 80,467 Black, and 3,755 Asian youths were arrested for property crime in the nation.

### Rates

In 2012, as shown in Figure 7.5:

- Black youths had a property crime arrest rate that was 10 times that of White youths in the city of Pittsburgh, eight and one-half times in Allegheny County, seven times in the Pittsburgh MSA, and twice as high in the nation.
- The property crime arrest rates for Asian youths were lower than White youth rates in all four areas.



Source: Appendices 7.1, 7.3, 7.5, and 7.7

## STATUS OFFENSE ARRESTS

Status offenses are offenses that are limited to a certain class of people. Status offenses for juveniles include liquor law, curfew and loitering violations, and runaways.

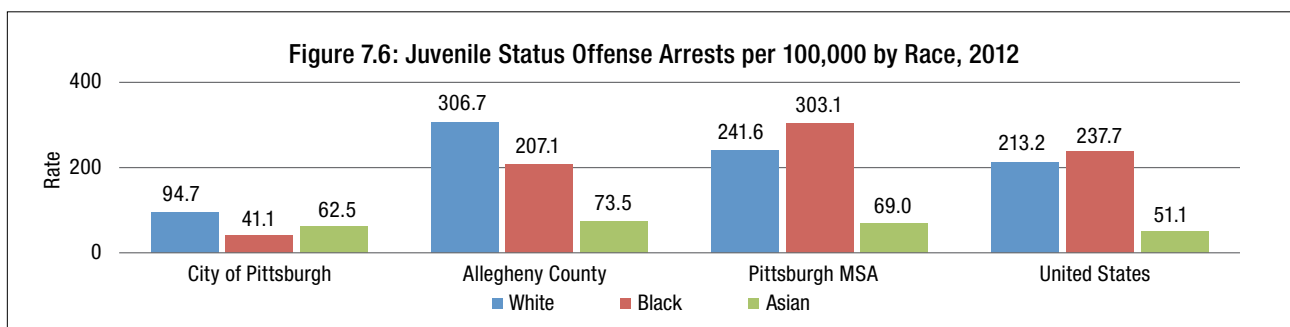
## Counts

Whites have the largest number of youth arrests for status offenses in the Pittsburgh area and nation. In 2012, as shown in Appendices 7.1, 7.3, 7.5, and 7.7:

- 23 White, nine Black, and one Asian youths were arrested for status offenses in the city of Pittsburgh.
- 545 White, 94 Black, and five Asian youths were arrested for status offenses in Allegheny County.
- 951 White, 164 Black, and six Asian youths were arrested for status offenses in the Pittsburgh MSA.
- 86,572 White, 24,960 Black, and 1,583 Asian youths were arrested for status offenses in the nation.

## Rates

As shown in Figure 7.6, White youths had higher status offense arrest rates than Black youths in the city of Pittsburgh and Allegheny County. In the Pittsburgh MSA and nation, Black youths had higher rates than White youths.



Source: Appendices 7.1, 7.3, 7.5, and 7.7

## DRUG ARRESTS

Drug arrests are for the production, distribution, and/or use of certain controlled substances, such as opium or cocaine and their derivatives (morphine, heroin, codeine), marijuana, synthetic narcotics, manufactured narcotics that can cause true addiction (methadone), and dangerous nonnarcotic drugs (barbiturates).<sup>3</sup>

## Counts

Whites have the largest number of youth arrests for drugs in Allegheny County, the Pittsburgh MSA, and the U.S. Blacks have the largest number of youth arrests for drugs in the city of Pittsburgh. In 2012, as shown in Appendices 7.1, 7.3, 7.5, and 7.7:

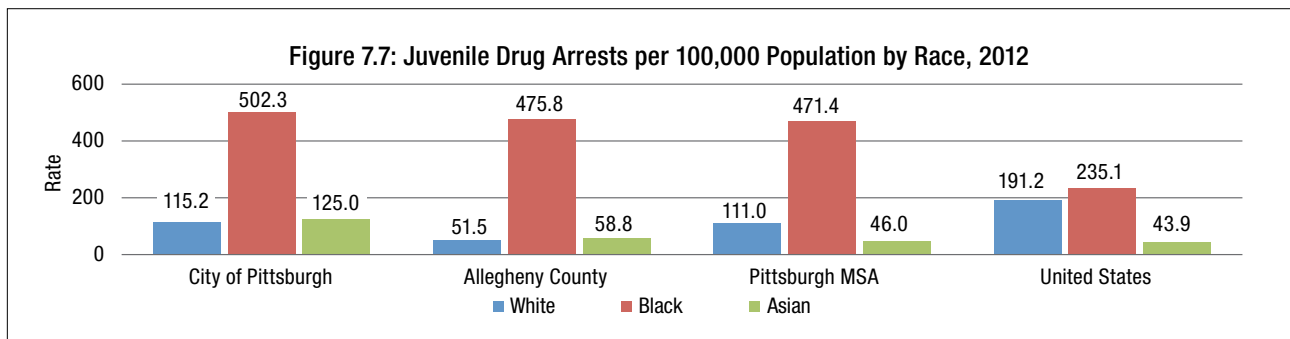
- 28 White, 110 Black, and two Asian youths were arrested for drugs in the city of Pittsburgh.
- 235 White, 216 Black, and four Asian youths were arrested for drugs in Allegheny County.
- 437 White, 255 Black, and four Asian youths were arrested for drugs in the Pittsburgh MSA.
- 77,608 White, 24,684 Black, and 1,360 Asian youths were arrested for drugs in the nation.

3 U.S. Department of Justice Federal Bureau of Investigation. (2013). Crime in the United States. Offense Definitions. Retrieved from [www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s/2012/crime-in-the-u.s.-2012/offense-definitions](http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s/2012/crime-in-the-u.s.-2012/offense-definitions)

## Rates

Blacks and Whites are equally likely to sell and use drugs.<sup>4</sup> However, as shown in Figure 7.7:

- Black youths were arrested for drug violations at a rate nearly five times that of White youths in the city of Pittsburgh and Pittsburgh MSA, and at more than nine times in Allegheny County. Nationally, Black youths were arrested for drug violations at a slightly higher rate than White youths.
- Asian youths were arrested for drug violations at higher rates than Whites in the city of Pittsburgh and Allegheny County, but at lower rates in the Pittsburgh MSA and nation.



Source: Appendices 7.1, 7.3, 7.5, and 7.7

## JUVENILE COMMITMENT AND DETENTION

Placement of youth in the U.S. justice system is administered by correction agencies, child protective agencies, and social or human service agencies. For juveniles who were detained, the majority were placed in various private or public options such as residential facilities, long-term secure facilities, wilderness camps, or group homes. The majority (61%) of those youths committed to residential placement in 2010 were placed in public juvenile detention centers.<sup>5</sup> The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) maintains that secure detention and confinement are almost never appropriate for status offenders and certain other small groups such as very young, vulnerable, first-time offender, non-serious charge, and those with active and involved parents or strong community-based supports.

In 2010, 47,000 minority offenders were in residential placement across the country, which accounted for 68% of the total custody population of juveniles. Blacks accounted for 41% of all juvenile offenders in custody, 32% were White, and Asians accounted for 1%. OJJDP reported that every state in the U.S., except Vermont, had a custody rate for Black youths exceeding White youths, and, in more than half of the states, the ratio of the minority custody rate to the non-minority custody rate exceeded 3.5 to 1. In four states, including Pennsylvania, the ratio exceeded 8 to 1. No reliable data were available for Hispanic juveniles.

4 J Rothwell. (2014, September 30). How the War On Drugs Damages Black Social Mobility. [Web log posting]. Retrieved from [www.brookings.edu/blogs/social-mobility-memos/posts/2014/09/30-war-on-drugs-black-social-mobility-rothwell](http://www.brookings.edu/blogs/social-mobility-memos/posts/2014/09/30-war-on-drugs-black-social-mobility-rothwell)

5 Hockenberry, S. (2013). Juveniles in Residential Placement, 2010. Juvenile Offenders and Victims National Report Series Bulletin. U.S. Department of Justice Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

## ADULT ARRESTS

More than 8 million adults were arrested in the U.S. in 2012. In fact, by the age of 23, 49% of Black men, 44% of Hispanic men, and 38% of White men have been arrested for non-traffic violations.<sup>6</sup>

### TOTAL ARRESTS

#### Counts

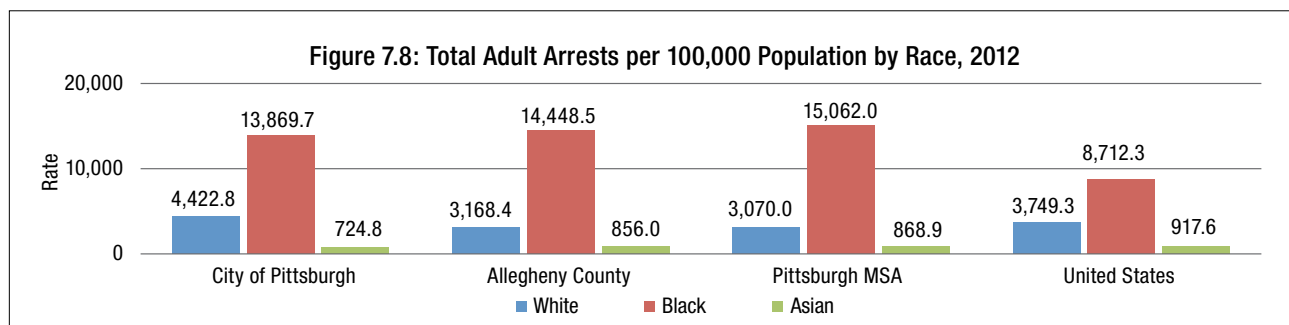
Whites have the largest number of total adult arrests in Allegheny County, the Pittsburgh MSA, and the U.S., while Blacks and Whites have about the same number of total adult arrests in the city of Pittsburgh. In 2012, as shown in Appendices 7.2, 7.4, 7.6, and 7.8:

- 7,815 White, 7,878 Black, and 79 Asian adults were arrested in the city of Pittsburgh.
- 25,816 White, 16,139 Black, and 220 Asian adults were arrested in Allegheny County.
- 51,244 White, 20,394 Black, and 265 Asian adults were arrested in the Pittsburgh MSA.
- 5.8 million White, 2.3 million Black, and 100,016 Asian adults were arrested in the nation.

#### Rates

Black adults experienced higher arrest rates than White and Asian adults in all four geographic areas. In 2012, as shown in Figure 7.8:

- Black adults were arrested at three times the rate of White adults in the city of Pittsburgh, five times in Allegheny County and the Pittsburgh MSA, and two times in the nation.
- In all four geographic areas, Asian adults were arrested at lower rates than White adults.



Source: Appendices 7.2, 7.4, 7.6, and 7.8

<sup>6</sup> Brame, R. et al (2014). Demographic Patterns of Cumulative Arrest Prevalence by Ages 18 and 23. *Crime and Delinquency*, 60(3):471–86.



## VIOLENT CRIME ARRESTS

Violent crime includes murder, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

### Counts

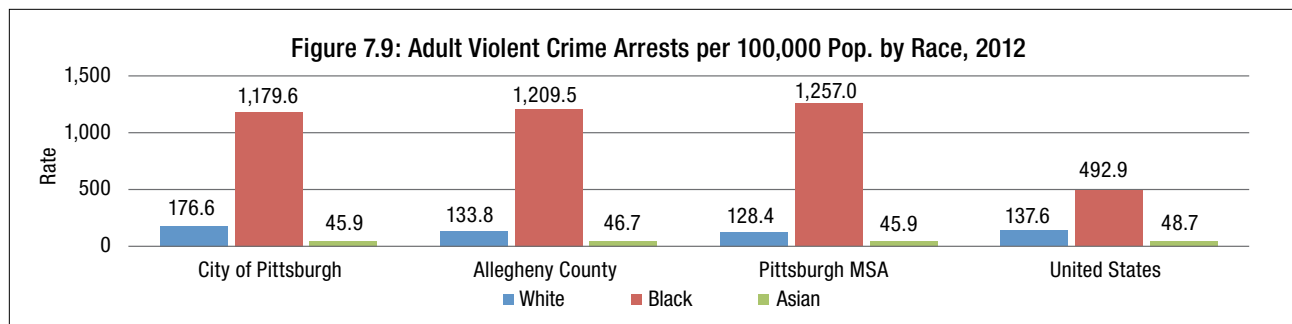
The racial group with the largest number of adult arrests for violent crime in the Pittsburgh MSA and nation is Whites, while Blacks have the largest number in the city of Pittsburgh and Allegheny County. In 2012, as shown in Appendices 7.2, 7.4, 7.6, and 7.8:

- 312 White, 670 Black, and five Asian adults were arrested for violent crime in the city of Pittsburgh.
- 1,090 White, 1,351 Black, and 12 Asian adults were arrested for violent crime in Allegheny County.
- 2,143 White, 1,702 Black, and 14 Asian adults were arrested for violent crime in the Pittsburgh MSA.
- 214,712 White, 131,106 Black, and 5,303 Asian adults were arrested for violent crime in the nation.

### Rates

Black adults were arrested at higher rates for violent crime than White or Asian adults in the Pittsburgh area and the nation. In 2012, as shown in Figure 7.9:

- The Black adult arrest rate for violent crime was more than six times that of White adults in the city of Pittsburgh, nine times in Allegheny County, 10 times in the Pittsburgh MSA, and four times in the nation.
- Asian adult rates for violent crime were lower than White adult rates in all four areas.



Source: Appendices 7.2, 7.4, 7.6, and 7.8

## MURDER ARRESTS

Murder represents the most serious violent crime.

### Counts

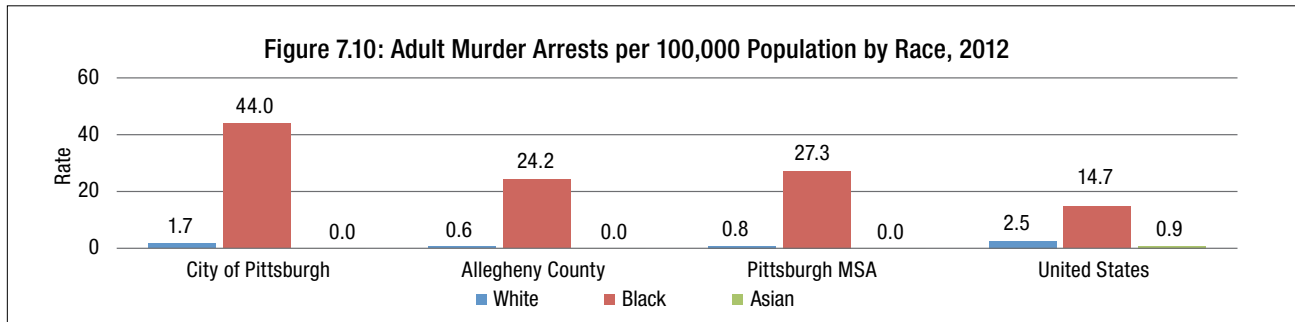
White and Black adults had about the same number of arrests for murder in the nation, while Black adults had the most arrests for murder in the Pittsburgh area. In 2012, as shown in Appendices 7.2, 7.4, 7.6, and 7.8:

- Three White, 25 Black, and no Asian adults were arrested for murder in the city of Pittsburgh.
- Five White, 27 Black, and no Asian adults were arrested for murder in Allegheny County.
- 13 White, 37 Black, and no Asian adults were arrested for murder in the Pittsburgh MSA.
- 3,837 White, 3,919 Black, and 99 Asian adults were arrested for murder in the nation.

## Rates

In 2012, as shown in Figure 7.10:

- Black adults were arrested for murder at approximately 25 times the rate of White adults in the city of Pittsburgh, 40 times in Allegheny County, 34 times in the Pittsburgh MSA, and 5.88 times in the nation.
- Asian adult rates for murder were lower than White adult rates in all four areas.



Source: Appendices 7.2, 7.4, 7.6 and 7.8

## MURDER VICTIMS

### Counts

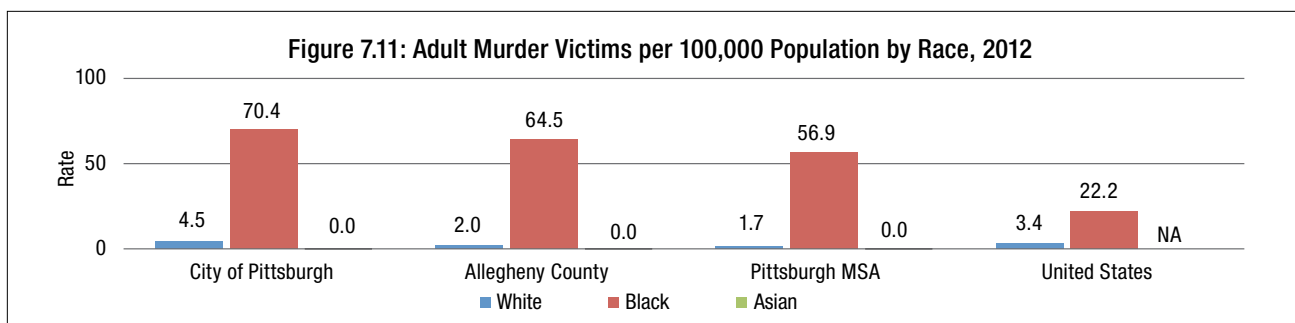
Blacks represented the largest number of adult murder victims in the Pittsburgh area and nation. In 2012, as shown in Appendices 7.10:

- Eight White, 40 Black, and no Asian adults were murder victims in the city of Pittsburgh.
- 16 White, 72 Black, and no Asian adults were murder victims in Allegheny County.
- 29 White, 77 Black, and no Asian adults were murder victims in the Pittsburgh MSA.
- 5,250 White and 5,900 Blacks were murder victims in the nation (Asian data not available).

### Rates

As shown in Figure 7.11:

- Black adults were murdered at 14 times the rate of White adults in the city of Pittsburgh, 30 times in Allegheny County and the Pittsburgh MSA, and seven times in the nation.



Source: Appendix 7.10  
NA = Not available

## PROPERTY CRIME ARRESTS

Property crimes include burglary, larceny theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

### Counts

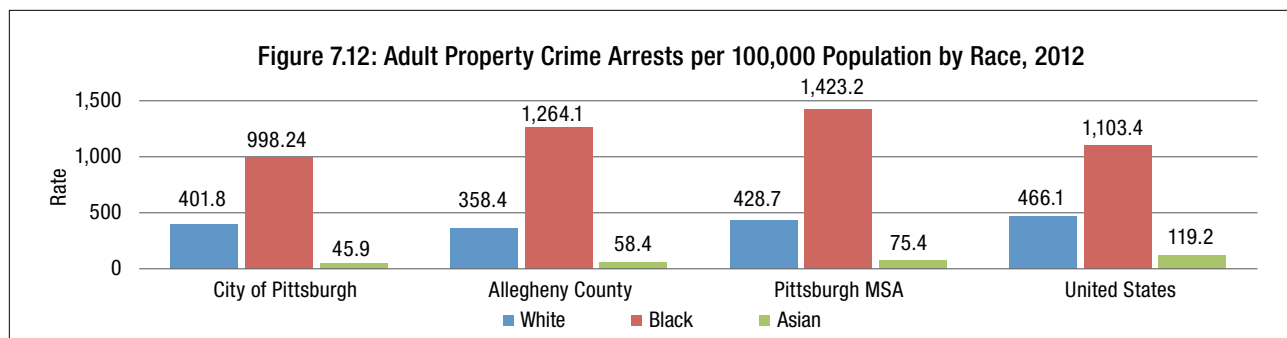
White adults represent the racial group with the largest number of property crime arrests in the Pittsburgh area and the nation. In 2012, as shown in Appendices 7.2, 7.4, 7.6, and 7.8:

- 710 White, 567 Black, and five Asian adults were arrested for property crime in the city of Pittsburgh.
- 2,920 White, 1,412 Black, and 15 Asian adults were arrested for property crime in Allegheny County.
- 7,155 White, 1,927 Black, and 23 Asian adults were arrested for property crime in the Pittsburgh MSA.
- 727,053 White, 293,496 Black, and 12,991 Asian adults were arrested for property crime in the nation.

### Rates

In 2012, as shown in Figure 7.12:

- Black adults were arrested for property crimes at more than two times the rate of White adults in the city of Pittsburgh and the nation, and at more than three times in the Allegheny County and the Pittsburgh MSA.
- Asian adult rates were lower than White adult rates in all four areas.



Source: Appendices 7.2, 7.4, 7.6, and 7.8

## DRUG ARRESTS

Drug arrests are for the production, distribution, and/or use of certain controlled substances, such as opium or cocaine and their derivatives (morphine, heroin, codeine), marijuana, synthetic narcotics, manufactured narcotics that can cause true addiction (Demerol, methadone), and dangerous nonnarcotic drugs (barbiturates, Benzedrine).<sup>7</sup>

<sup>7</sup> U.S. Department of Justice Federal Bureau of Investigation. (2013). Crime in the United States. Offense Definitions. Retrieved from [www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s/2012/crime-in-the-u.s.-2012/offense-definitions](http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s/2012/crime-in-the-u.s.-2012/offense-definitions)

## Counts

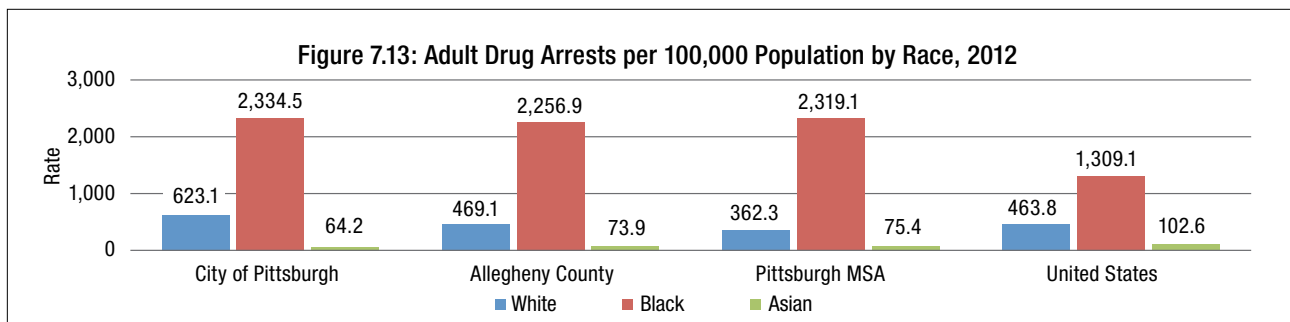
Whites represent the largest number of adult arrests for drugs in Allegheny County, the Pittsburgh MSA, and the U.S., while Blacks represent the largest number in the city of Pittsburgh. In 2012, as shown in Appendices 7.2, 7.4, 7.6, and 7.8:

- 1,101 White, 1,326 Black, and seven Asian adults were arrested for drugs in the city of Pittsburgh.
- 3,822 White, 2,521 Black, and 19 Asian adults were arrested for drugs in Allegheny County.
- 6,047 White, 3,140 Black, and 23 Asian adults were arrested for drugs in the Pittsburgh MSA.
- 723,590 White, 348,230 Black, and 11,185 Asian adults were arrested for drugs in the nation.

## Rates

Blacks and Whites are equally likely to sell and use drugs.<sup>8</sup> However, as shown in Figure 7.13:

- Black adults were arrested at four times the rate of White adults for drug violations in the city of Pittsburgh, five times in Allegheny County, seven times in the Pittsburgh MSA, and three times in the nation.
- Asian adult rates were lower than White adult rates in all four areas.



Source: Appendices 7.2, 7.4, 7.6, and 7.8

## INCARCERATION

- The U.S. incarceration rate, 716 per 100,000 population, is the highest in the world.<sup>9</sup>
- Non-Hispanic Black males are imprisoned at seven times the rate of non-Hispanic White males. Non-Hispanic Black females are imprisoned at three times the rate of non-Hispanic White females.<sup>10</sup>

Black males have a 32% chance of serving time in prison at some point in their lives. White males have a 6% chance.<sup>11</sup>

In 2009, 18,141 individuals were admitted to Allegheny County jail. Black adults comprised 51% of the admissions, and White adults comprised 46%. Less than 1% were juveniles.<sup>12</sup> In this region, the Allegheny County jail is the largest local jail facility. Data on jails in other counties in the Pittsburgh MSA are not available.

8 J Rothwell. (2014, September 30). How the War On Drugs Damages Black Social Mobility. [Web log posting]. Retrieved from [www.brookings.edu/blogs/social-mobility-memos/posts/2014/09/30-war-on-drugs-black-social-mobility-rothwell](http://www.brookings.edu/blogs/social-mobility-memos/posts/2014/09/30-war-on-drugs-black-social-mobility-rothwell)

9 Walmsley, R. (2013). *World Prison Population* (10th ed.). Essex: International Centre for Prison Studies. Retrieved from [www.prisonstudies.org/sites/prisonstudies.org/files/resources/downloads/wppl\\_10.pdf](http://www.prisonstudies.org/sites/prisonstudies.org/files/resources/downloads/wppl_10.pdf)

10 Guerino, P., Harrison, P.M., Sabol, W.J. (2012, REV). *Prisoners in 2010*. U.S. Department of Justice Bureau of Justice Statistics. Retrieved from <http://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/p10.pdf>

11 Ibid.

12 Allegheny County Bureau of Corrections. (2009). *2009 Annual Report*. Retrieved from [www.alleghenycounty.us/jail/acjail09.pdf](http://www.alleghenycounty.us/jail/acjail09.pdf)

## Appendix 1.1–1.15

Appendix 1.1: Race and Ethnicity, 2010								
Race/Ethnicity	City of Pittsburgh		Allegheny County		Pittsburgh MSA		United States	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Population	305,704	100.0%	1,223,348	100%	2,356,285	100.0%	308,745,538	100.0%
Total Hispanic or Latino population	6,964	2.3%	19,070	1.6%	29,969	1.3%	50,477,594	16.3%
White alone, Hispanic or Latino	3,580	1.2%	11,083	0.9%	18,120	0.8%	26,735,713	8.7%
Black alone, Hispanic or Latino	863	0.3%	1,863	0.2%	2,332	0.1%	1,243,471	0.4%
Asian alone, Hispanic or Latino	*	*	146	0.0%	202	0.0%	209,128	0.1%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone, Hispanic or Latino	*	*	276	0.0%	437	0.0%	685,150	0.2%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander alone, Hispanic or Latino	*	*	*	*	*	*	58,437	0.0%
Some other race alone, Hispanic or Latino	1,562	0.5%	3,425	0.3%	5,472	0.2%	18,503,103	6.0%
Two or more races (multiracial) alone, Hispanic or Latino	798	0.3%	2,250	0.2%	3,360	0.1%	3,042,592	1.0%
Total non-Hispanic or Latino Population	298,740	97.7%	1,204,278	98.4%	2,326,316	98.7%	258,267,944	83.7%
White alone, non-Hispanic or Latino	198,186	64.8%	986,212	80.6%	2,051,163	87.1%	196,817,552	63.7%
Black alone, non-Hispanic or Latino	78,847	25.8%	159,998	13.1%	194,423	8.3%	37,685,848	12.2%
Asian alone, non-Hispanic or Latino	13,393	4.4%	33,944	2.8%	41,036	1.7%	14,465,124	4.7%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone, non-Hispanic or Latino	505	0.2%	1,426	0.1%	2,471	0.1%	2,247,098	0.7%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander alone, non-Hispanic or Latino	*	*	251	0.0%	448	0.0%	481,576	0.2%
Some Other Race alone, non-Hispanic or Latino	843	0.3%	2,098	0.2%	2,881	0.1%	604,265	0.2%
Two or more races (multiracial) alone, non-Hispanic or Latino	6,890	2.3%	20,349	1.7%	33,894	1.4%	5,966,481	1.9%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau (2010). Summary File 2, Table PCT1: Total Population

\*Data are not available for groups having a population of less than 100 within a particular geographic area.

**Appendix 1.2: Ranking of Metropolitan Statistical Areas (Population of One Million or More)  
by Percent Non-Hispanic White, 2012**

Metropolitan statistical area	Number	Percent
Pittsburgh, PA	2,360,733	86.6%
Rochester, NY	1,082,284	85.1%
Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN	2,128,603	81.2%
Buffalo-Cheektowaga-Niagara Falls, NY	1,134,210	79.0%
Grand Rapids-Wyoming, MI	1,005,648	78.9%
Providence-Warwick, RI-MA	1,601,374	78.7%
Louisville/Jefferson County, KY-IN	1,251,351	78.3%
Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI	3,422,264	77.8%
Portland-Vancouver-Hillsboro, OR-WA	2,289,800	75.5%
Columbus, OH	1,944,002	75.1%
St. Louis, MO-IL	2,795,794	74.8%
Salt Lake City, UT	1,123,712	74.2%
Boston-Cambridge-Newton, MA-NH	4,640,802	74.0%
Indianapolis-Carmel-Anderson, IN	1,928,982	73.8%
Kansas City, MO-KS	2,038,724	73.8%
Nashville-Davidson-Murfreesboro-Franklin, TN	1,726,693	73.4%
Cleveland-Elyria, OH	2,063,535	71.3%
Hartford-West Hartford-East Hartford, CT	1,214,400	70.4%
Milwaukee-Waukesha-West Allis, WI	1,566,981	68.3%
Detroit-Warren-Dearborn, MI	4,292,060	67.4%
Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA	3,552,157	66.9%
Oklahoma City, OK	1,296,565	66.5%
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	2,842,878	66.3%
Denver-Aurora-Lakewood, CO	2,645,209	65.3%
Jacksonville, FL	1,377,850	65.1%
Birmingham-Hoover, AL	1,136,650	64.5%
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD	6,018,800	64.1%
Raleigh, NC	1,188,564	62.7%
Charlotte-Concord-Gastonia, NC-SC	2,296,569	60.2%
Richmond, VA	1,231,980	59.4%
Baltimore-Columbia-Towson, MD	2,753,149	59.2%
Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ	4,329,534	57.8%
Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA-NC	1,699,925	56.6%
Sacramento-Roseville-Arden-Arcade, CA	2,196,482	54.7%

(Continued on page 79)

(Continued from page 78)

Metropolitan statistical area	Number	Percent
Chicago-Naperville-Elgin, IL-IN-WI	9,522,434	54.3%
Austin-Round Rock, TX	1,834,303	53.9%
New Orleans-Metairie, LA	1,227,096	52.9%
Orlando-Kissimmee-Sanford, FL	2,223,674	51.5%
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Roswell, GA	5,457,831	50.0%
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	6,700,991	49.1%
New York-Newark-Jersey City, NY-NJ-PA	19,831,858	47.8%
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV	5,860,342	47.8%
San Diego-Carlsbad, CA	3,177,063	47.5%
Las Vegas-Henderson-Paradise, NV	2,000,759	46.6%
Memphis, TN-MS-AR	1,341,690	45.3%
San Francisco-Oakland-Hayward, CA	4,455,560	41.6%
Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land, TX	6,177,035	38.8%
San Antonio-New Braunfels, TX	2,234,003	35.4%
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA	4,350,096	35.3%
San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA	1,894,388	34.3%
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-West Palm Beach, FL	5,762,717	34.1%
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA	13,052,921	30.9%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. Table 1, Annual Estimates of the Population of Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Areas: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2012

### Appendix 1.3: Population by Race, 2010

	City of Pittsburgh		Allegheny County		Pittsburgh MSA		United States	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total population	305,704	100.0%	1,223,348	100.0%	2,356,285	100.0%	308,745,695	100.0%
White alone	201,766	66.0%	997,295	81.5%	2,069,283	87.8%	223,553,265	72.4%
Black alone	79,710	26.1%	161,861	13.2%	196,755	8.4%	38,929,319	12.6%
Asian alone	13,465	4.4%	34,090	2.8%	41,238	1.8%	14,674,252	4.8%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	584	0.2%	1,702	0.1%	2,908	0.1%	2,932,248	0.9%
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander alone	*	*	278	0.0%	494	0.0%	540,013	0.2%
Some other race alone	2,405	0.8%	5,523	0.5%	8,353	0.4%	19,107,368	6.2%
Two or more races (multiracial)	7,688	2.5%	22,599	1.8%	37,254	1.6%	9,009,073	2.9%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau (2010). Summary File 2, Table PCT1: Total Population

\*Data are not available for groups having a population of less than 100 within a particular geographic area.

## Appendix 1.4: Multiracial Population Combinations, 2010\*

City of Pittsburgh									
	Total multiracial population	White; Black	White; Asian	Black; American Indian and Alaska Native	White; American Indian and Alaska Native	White; Black; American Indian and Alaska Native	White; Some other race	Black; Some other race	Black; Asian
Number	7,688	3,254	1,365	720	613	463	296	202	190
Percent	100.0%	42.3%	17.8%	9.4%	8.0%	6.0%	3.9%	2.6%	2.5%
Allegheny County									
	Total multiracial population	White; Black	White; Asian	Black; American Indian and Alaska Native	Black; American Indian and Alaska Native	White; Black; American Indian and Alaska Native	White; Some other race	Black; Some other race	Black; Asian
Number	22,599	10,118	3,876	2,254	1,511	1,270	981	504	432
Percent	100.0%	44.8%	17.2%	10.0%	6.7%	5.6%	4.3%	2.2%	1.9%
Pittsburgh MSA									
	Total multiracial population	White; Black	White; Asian	White; American Indian and Alaska Native	Black; American Indian and Alaska Native	White; Black; American Indian and Alaska Native	White; Some other race	Black; Some other race	Black; Asian
Number	37,254	17,832	5,637	4,882	1,870	1,826	1,581	636	564
Percent	100.0%	47.9%	15.1%	13.1%	5.0%	4.9%	4.2%	1.7%	1.5%
United States									
	Total multiracial population	White; Black	White; Some other race	White; Asian	White; American Indian and Alaska Native	Black; Some other race	Black; American Indian and Alaska Native	Asian; Some other race	White; Black; American Indian and Alaska Native
Number	9,009,073	1,834,212	1,740,924	1,623,234	1,432,309	314,571	269,421	234,462	230,848
Percent	100.0%	20.4%	19.3%	18.0%	15.9%	3.5%	3.0%	2.6%	2.6%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau (2010). Summary File 2, Table PCT1: Total Population

\* Just the eight largest combinations are shown for each geographic area.



## Appendix 1.5: Hispanic Population, 2010

	City of Pittsburgh		Allegheny County		Pittsburgh MSA		United States	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total population	305,704	100.0%	1,223,348	100.0%	2,356,285	100.0%	308,745,695	100.0%
Hispanic population	6,964	2.3%	19,070	1.6%	29,969	1.3%	50,477,594	16.3%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau (2010). Summary File 2, Table PCT1: Total Population.

## Appendix 1.6: Hispanic Ethnicity, 2010\*

City of Pittsburgh									
	Total Hispanic or Latino population	Mexican	Puerto Rican	South American	Central American (excludes Mexican)	Cuban	Spaniard	Colombian	Argentinean
Number	6,964	2,292	1,336	1,162	500	397	310	263	244
Percent	100.0%	32.9%	19.2%	16.7%	7.2%	5.7%	4.5%	3.8%	3.5%
Allegheny County									
	Total Hispanic or Latino population	Mexican	Puerto Rican	South American	Central American (excludes Mexican)	Cuban	Spaniard	Colombian	Peruvian
Number	19,070	6,892	3,880	2,765	1,317	971	863	686	504
Percent	100.0%	36.1%	20.3%	14.5%	6.9%	5.1%	4.5%	3.6%	2.6%
Pittsburgh MSA									
	Total Hispanic or Latino population	Mexican	Puerto Rican	South American	Central American (excludes Mexican)	Spaniard	Cuban	Colombian	Guatemalan
Number	29,969	11,211	6,140	3,478	1,970	1,484	1,366	886	749
Percent	100.0%	37.4%	20.5%	11.6%	6.6%	5.0%	4.6%	3.0%	2.5%
United States									
	Total Hispanic or Latino population	Mexican	Puerto Rican	Central American (excludes Mexican)	South American	Cuban	Salvadoran	Dominican	Guatemalan
Number	50,477,594	31,798,258	4,623,716	3,998,280	2,769,434	1,785,547	1,648,968	1,414,703	1,044,209
Percent	100.0%	63.0%	9.2%	7.9%	5.5%	3.5%	3.3%	2.8%	2.1%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau (2010). Summary File 2, Table PCT1: Total Population

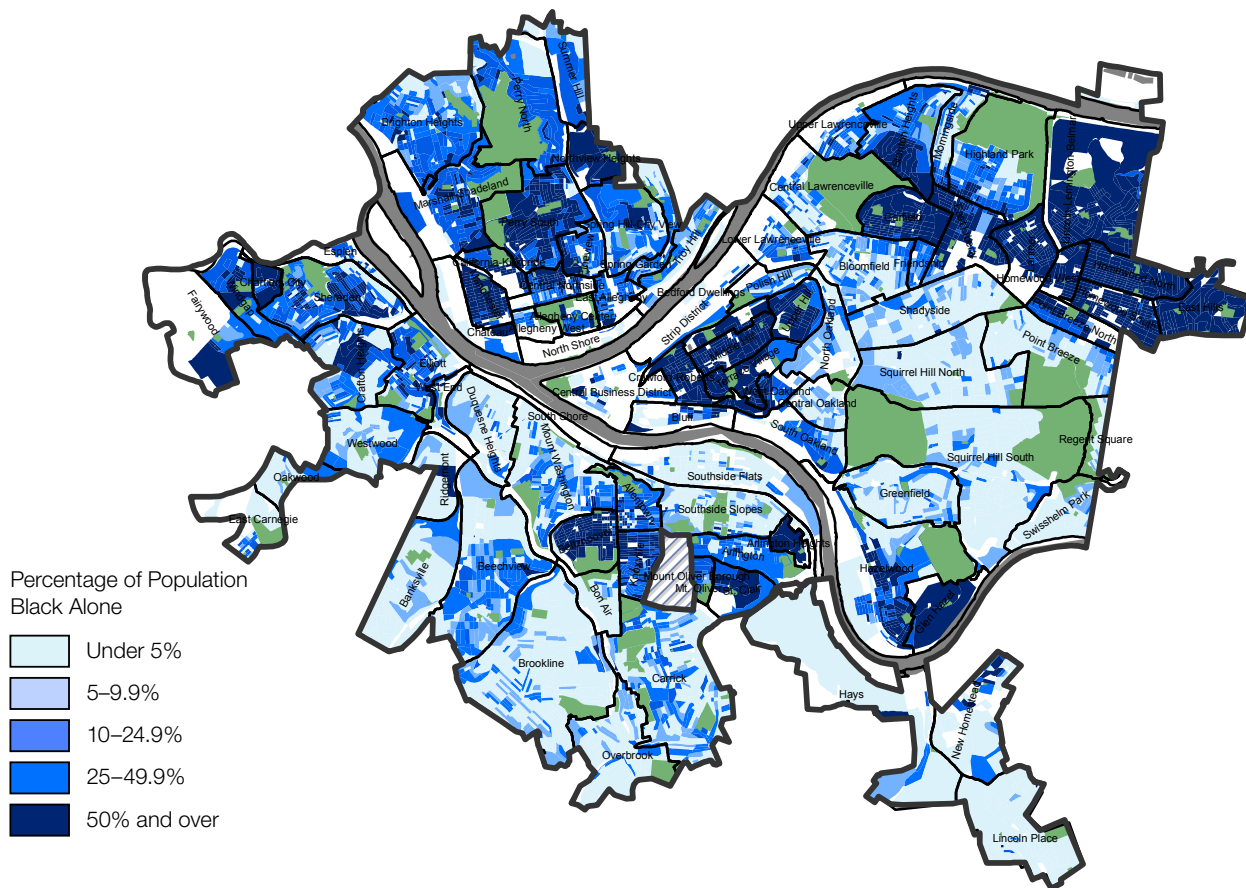
\*Just the eight largest counts are shown for each geographic area.

### Appendix 1.7: Trends in Population Distribution by Race and Ethnicity, 2000–10

	City of Pittsburgh				Allegheny County				Pittsburgh MSA				United States			
	2000		2010		2000		2010		2000		2010		2000		2010	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Population	334,563	100.0%	305,704	100.0%	1,281,666	100.0%	1,223,348	100.0%	2,358,695	100.0%	2,356,285	100.0%	281,421,906	100.0%	308,745,695	100.0%
White alone, non-Hispanic	223,982	66.9%	198,186	64.8%	1,074,129	83.8%	986,212	80.6%	2,100,501	89.1%	2,051,163	87.1%	194,552,774	69.1%	196,817,552	63.7%
Black alone, non-Hispanic	90,183	27.0%	78,847	25.8%	158,049	12.3%	159,998	13.1%	189,240	8.0%	194,423	8.3%	33,947,837	12.1%	37,685,848	12.2%
Asian alone, non-Hispanic	9,160	2.7%	13,393	4.4%	21,635	1.7%	33,944	2.8%	25,982	1.1%	41,036	1.7%	10,123,169	3.6%	14,465,124	4.7%
Multiracial, non-Hispanic	4,935	1.5%	6,890	2.3%	12,625	1.0%	20,349	1.7%	19,808	0.8%	33,894	1.4%	4,602,146	1.6%	5,966,481	1.9%
Hispanic	4,425	1.3%	6,964	2.3%	11,166	0.9%	19,070	1.6%	17,100	0.7%	29,969	1.3%	35,305,818	12.5%	50,477,594	16.3%
Other	1,878	0.6%	1,427	0.5%	4,062	0.3%	4,051	0.3%	6,064	0.3%	6,237	0.3%	2,890,162	1.0%	4,018,089	1.3%

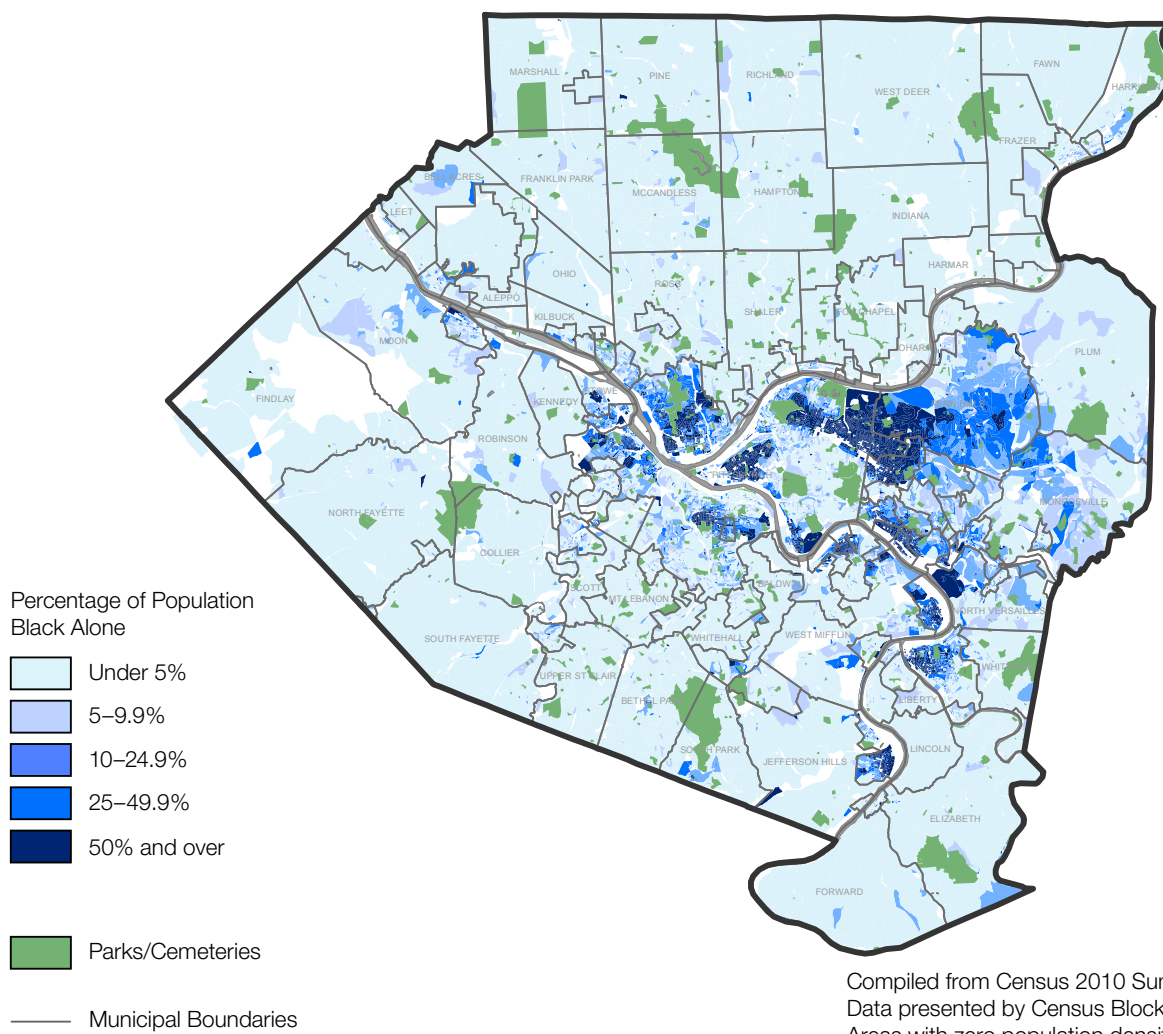
Source: U.S. Census Bureau (2010) Census. Summary File 2, PCT1: Total Population; Census Bureau Historical Reports: 2000 Summary Population and Housing Characteristics

### Appendix 1.8: Black Alone Population, City of Pittsburgh, 2010

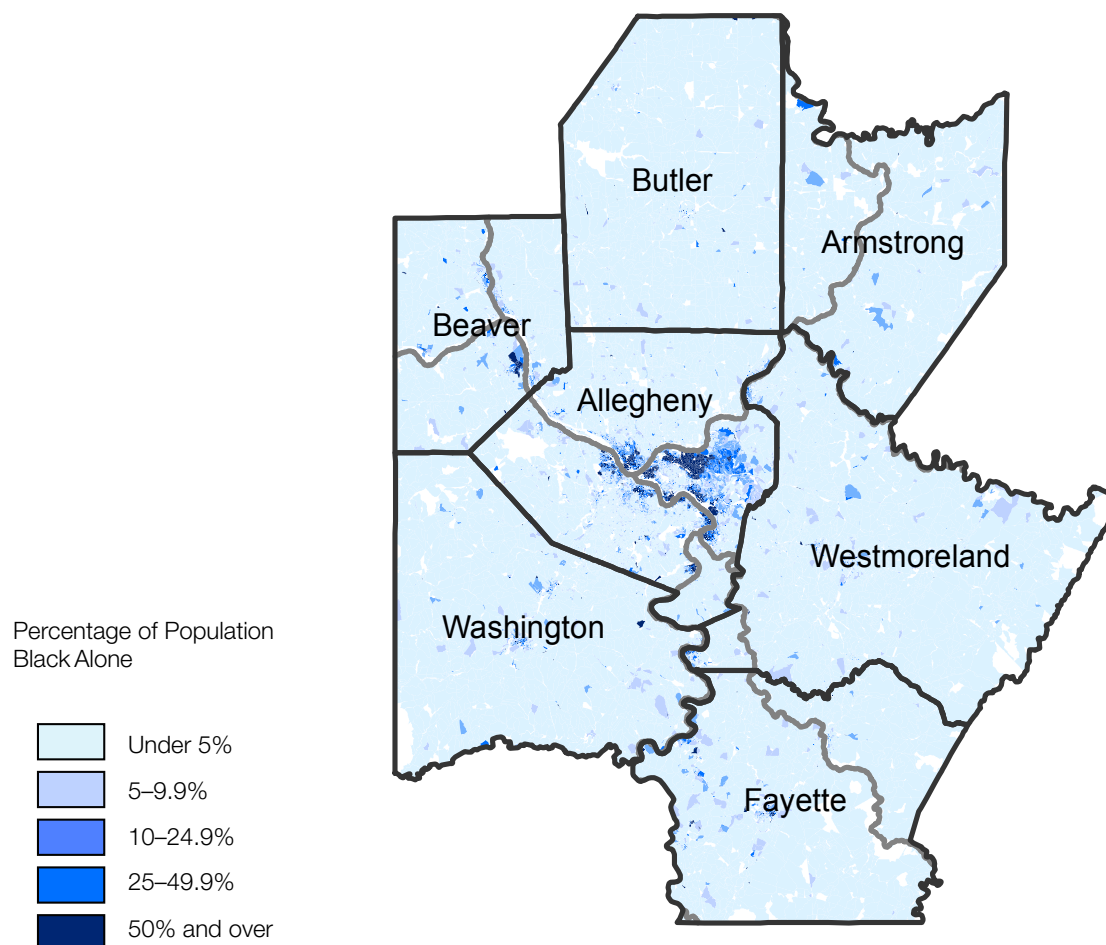


Compiled from Census 2010 Summary File 1 (SF1) data  
Data presented by Census Block  
Areas with zero population density shown in white

### Appendix 1.9: Black Alone Population, Allegheny County, 2010



## Appendix 1.8: Black Alone Population, Pittsburgh MSA, 2010



Compiled from Census 2010 Summary File 1 (SF1) data  
Data presented by Census Block  
Areas with zero population density shown in white

## Appendix 1.11: Foreign Born, 2006–10 Annual Average\*

	City of Pittsburgh		Allegheny County		Pittsburgh MSA		United States	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Foreign Born	21,373	7.0%	56,870	4.7%	73,892	3.1%	38,675,012	12.5%
White, Non-Hispanic	7,976	4.0%	23,930	2.4%	33,470	1.6%	7,504,580	3.8%
Black alone	1,981	2.5%	4,334	2.7%	5,007	2.6%	3,111,954	8.2%
Asian alone	8,830	70.2%	23,430	71.7%	28,032	71.3%	9,445,086	66.6%
Hispanic or Latino	2,142	30.2%	4,050	23.0%	5,726	20.3%	18,203,058	38.1%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau (2010). Table DP02: American Community Survey (2006–10). Total Population; Selected Social Characteristics in the United States

\*Percent represents foreign as a share of total population.

**Appendix 1.12: Language Spoken at Home for the Population 5 Years and Older  
by Race and Ethnicity in the City of Pittsburgh, 2006–10 Annual Average**

	White, non-Hispanic		African American		Asian		Hispanic or Latino	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME</b>								
<b>Population 5 years and over</b>	193,883	100.0%	74,104	100.0%	11,791	100.0%	6,411	100.0%
<b>English only</b>	181,297	93.5%	71,161	96.0%	2,710	23.0%	3,185	49.7%
<b>Language other than English</b>	12,586	6.5%	2,943	4.0%	9,081	77.0%	3,226	50.3%
<b>Language other than English</b>	12,586	100.0%	2,943	100.0%	9,081	100.0%	3,226	100.0%
Speak English less than “very well”	3,450	27.4%	800	27.2%	3,302	36.4%	1,143	35.4%
<b>Spanish</b>	1,904	15.1%	1,106	37.6%	53	0.6%	3,118	96.7%
Speak English less than “very well”	394	3.1%	306	10.4%	0	0.0%	1,132	35.1%
<b>Other Indo-European languages</b>	8,297	65.9%	909	30.9%	1,973	21.7%	85	2.6%
Speak English less than “very well”	2,413	19.2%	185	6.3%	298	3.3%	0	0.0%
<b>Asian and Pacific Islander languages</b>	595	4.7%	157	5.3%	7,025	77.4%	0	0.0%
Speak English less than “very well”	145	1.2%	48	1.6%	3,004	33.1%	0	0.0%
<b>Other languages</b>	1,790	14.2%	771	26.2%	30	0.3%	23	0.7%
Speak English less than “very well”	498	4.0%	261	8.9%	0	0.0%	11	0.3%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau (2010). Table DP02: American Community Survey (2006–10)

**Appendix 1.13: Language Spoken at Home for the Population 5 Years and Older  
by Race/Ethnicity, Allegheny County, 2006–10 Annual Average**

	White, non-Hispanic		African American		Asian		Hispanic or Latino	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME</b>								
<b>Population 5 years and over</b>	949,022	100.0%	147,205	100.0%	30,247	100.0%	15,753	100.0%
<b>English only</b>	908,941	95.8%	140,919	95.7%	6,486	21.4%	9,316	59.1%
<b>Language other than English</b>	40,081	4.2%	6,286	4.3%	23,761	78.6%	6,437	40.9%
<b>Language other than English</b>	40,081	100.0%	6,286	100.0%	23,761	100.0%	6,437	100.0%
Speak English less than “very well”	9,918	24.7%	1,543	24.5%	9,064	38.1%	2,257	35.1%
<b>Spanish</b>	6,843	17.1%	2,486	39.5%	135	0.6%	6,138	95.4%
Speak English less than “very well”	1,439	3.6%	563	9.0%	30	0.1%	2,239	34.8%
<b>Other Indo-European languages</b>	28,095	70.1%	1,724	27.4%	7,160	30.1%	192	3.0%
Speak English less than “very well”	7,080	17.7%	314	5.0%	1,840	7.7%	0	0.0%
<b>Asian and Pacific Islander languages</b>	1,598	4.0%	172	2.7%	16,405	69.0%	84	1.3%
Speak English less than “very well”	432	1.1%	48	0.8%	7,194	30.3%	7	0.1%
<b>Other languages</b>	3,545	8.8%	1,904	30.3%	61	0.3%	23	0.4%
Speak English less than “very well”	967	2.4%	618	9.8%	0	0.0%	11	0.2%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau (2010). Table DP02: American Community Survey (2006–10)

Note: Percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding.

**Appendix 1.14: Language Spoken at Home for the Population 5 Years and Older  
by Race/Ethnicity, Pittsburgh MSA , 2006–10 Annual Average**

	White, non-Hispanic		African American		Asian		Hispanic or Latino	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME</b>								
<b>Population 5 years and over</b>	1,967,786	100.0%	178,053	100.0%	36,413	100.0%	25,167	100.0%
<b>English only</b>	1,902,077	96.7%	170,825	95.9%	8,064	22.1%	15,311	60.8%
<b>Language other than English</b>	65,709	3.3%	7,228	4.1%	28,349	77.9%	9,856	39.2%
<b>Language other than English</b>	65,709	100.0%	7,228	100.0%	28,349	100.0%	9,856	100.0%
Speak English less than “very well”	15,108	23.0%	1,745	24.1%	10,941	38.6%	3,408	34.6%
<b>Spanish</b>	13,314	20.3%	2,913	40.3%	162	0.6%	9,442	95.8%
Speak English less than “very well”	2,795	4.3%	641	8.9%	30	0.1%	3,362	34.1%
<b>Other Indo-European languages</b>	46,096	70.2%	2,028	28.1%	8,444	29.8%	304	3.1%
Speak English less than “very well”	10,691	16.3%	429	5.9%	2,174	7.7%	25	0.3%
<b>Asian and Pacific Islander languages</b>	1,889	2.9%	172	2.4%	19,682	69.4%	84	0.9%
Speak English less than “very well”	510	0.8%	48	0.7%	8,737	30.8%	7	0.1%
<b>Other languages</b>	4,410	6.7%	2,115	29.3%	61	0.2%	26	0.3%
Speak English less than “very well”	1,112	1.7%	627	8.7%	0	0.0%	14	0.1%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau (2010). Table DP02: American Community Survey (2006–10)

**Appendix 1.15: Language Spoken at Home for the Population 5 Years and Older  
by Race/Ethnicity, United States, 2006–10 Annual Average**

	White, non-Hispanic		African American		Asian		Hispanic or Latino	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME</b>								
<b>Population 5 years and over</b>	186,115,756	100.0%	35,154,361	100.0%	13,293,368	100.0%	42,756,427	100.0%
<b>English only</b>	175,481,622	94.3%	32,409,472	92.2%	3,116,637	23.4%	10,070,161	23.6%
<b>Language other than English</b>	10,634,134	5.7%	2,744,889	7.8%	10,176,731	76.6%	32,686,266	76.4%
<b>Language other than English</b>	10,634,134	100.0%	2,744,889	100.0%	10,176,731	100.0%	32,686,266	100.0%
Speak English less than “very well”	3,116,452	29.3%	954,660	34.8%	4,701,656	46.2%	15,773,722	48.3%
<b>Spanish</b>	2,225,711	20.9%	834,761	30.4%	92,812	0.9%	32,517,599	99.5%
Speak English less than “very well”	460,072	4.3%	261,343	9.5%	26,785	0.3%	15,722,684	48.1%
<b>Other Indo-European languages</b>	7,036,948	66.2%	1,064,622	38.8%	1,861,635	18.3%	98,605	0.3%
Speak English less than “very well”	2,239,067	21.1%	416,891	15.2%	577,536	5.7%	24,774	0.1%
<b>Asian and Pacific Islander languages</b>	298,767	2.8%	35,627	1.3%	8,203,664	80.6%	43,612	0.1%
Speak English less than “very well”	80,375	0.8%	9,813	0.4%	4,090,393	40.2%	13,822	0.0%
<b>Other languages</b>	1,072,708	10.1%	809,879	29.5%	18,620	0.2%	26,450	0.1%
Speak English less than “very well”	336,938	3.2%	266,613	9.7%	6,942	0.1%	12,442	0.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau (2010). Table DP02: American Community Survey (2006–10)



## Appendix 2.1–2.9

Appendix 2.1: Population by Age, Race, and Ethnicity, 2006–10 Annual Average

	City of Pittsburgh		Allegheny County		Pittsburgh MSA		United States	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Under Age 5</b>	15,287	100.0%	63,196	100.0%	121,507	100.0%	20,131,420	100.0%
White alone, non-Hispanic	7,167	46.9%	43,475	68.8%	95,083	78.3%	10,457,016	51.9%
Black alone, non-Hispanic	5,268	34.5%	11,347	18.0%	13,351	11.0%	2,723,395	13.5%
Asian alone, non-Hispanic	785	5.1%	2,408	3.8%	2,899	2.4%	874,114	4.3%
Hispanic	674	4.4%	1,874	3.0%	3,018	2.5%	4,971,106	24.7%
Other, non-Hispanic	1,393	9.1%	4,092	6.5%	7,156	5.9%	1,105,789	5.5%
<b>Ages 5–17</b>	38,004	100.0%	183,546	100.0%	363,856	100.0%	53,901,697	100.0%
White alone, non-Hispanic	17,173	45.2%	134,189	73.1%	298,614	82.1%	30,136,299	55.9%
Black alone, non-Hispanic	16,591	43.7%	34,033	18.5%	40,727	11.2%	7,786,428	14.4%
Asian alone, non-Hispanic	787	2.1%	4,401	2.4%	5,768	1.6%	2,230,225	4.1%
Hispanic	1,083	2.8%	3,650	2.0%	6,283	1.7%	11,350,825	21.1%
Other, non-Hispanic	2,370	6.2%	7,273	4.0%	12,464	3.4%	2,397,920	4.4%
<b>Ages 18–64</b>	209,891	100.0%	769,648	100.0%	1,465,917	100.0%	191,182,742	100.0%
White alone, non-Hispanic	143,084	68.2%	629,561	81.8%	1,289,422	88.0%	124,747,020	65.3%
Black alone, non-Hispanic	46,741	22.3%	94,068	12.2%	114,055	7.8%	23,386,903	12.2%
Asian alone, non-Hispanic	10,515	5.0%	23,994	3.1%	28,229	1.9%	9,738,899	5.1%
Hispanic	5,041	2.4%	11,103	1.4%	17,104	1.2%	28,860,100	15.1%
Other, non-Hispanic	4,510	2.1%	10,922	1.4%	17,107	1.2%	4,449,820	2.3%
<b>Ages 65+</b>	44,821	100.0%	206,676	100.0%	407,033	100.0%	38,749,413	100.0%
White alone, non-Hispanic	33,626	75.0%	185,272	89.6%	379,750	93.3%	31,232,437	80.6%
Black alone, non-Hispanic	10,053	22.4%	17,613	8.5%	21,362	5.2%	3,225,699	8.3%
Asian alone, non-Hispanic	420	0.9%	1,694	0.8%	2,252	0.6%	1,178,736	3.0%
Hispanic	287	0.6%	1,000	0.5%	1,780	0.4%	2,261,920	5.8%
Other, non-Hispanic	435	1.0%	1,097	0.5%	1,889	0.5%	850,621	2.2%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau (2010). Table B01003: American Community Survey Selected Populations (2006–10). Table B01001: Sex by Age

## Appendix 2.2: Median Age by Sex, Race, and Ethnicity, 2006–10 Annual Average

	City of Pittsburgh	Allegheny County	Pittsburgh MSA	United States
<b>Total Population</b>	34.7	41.1	42.2	36.9
Male	33.2	39	40.4	35.6
Female	36.6	43.2	43.9	38.1
<b>White, non-Hispanic</b>	38.1	43.8	43.9	41.5
Male	36.3	41.6	42.1	40.3
Female	39.9	45.7	45.5	42.7
<b>Black</b>	33.4	32.7	33.1	32
Male	29.6	29.5	30.2	30.2
Female	36	35.4	35.5	33.7
<b>Asian</b>	27.3	29.9	30.5	34.9
Male	26.8	29.5	29.9	33.8
Female	28	30.4	31	35.8
<b>Hispanic</b>	27	27	26.6	27
Male	27.1	27.1	26.3	26.5
Female	26.8	26.9	26.8	27.6

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–10 American Community Survey, Table B01002.

## Appendix 2.3: Families with Related Children Ages 17 and Younger by Race, Ethnicity, and Family Type 2006–10 Annual Average

	City of Pittsburgh		Allegheny County		Pittsburgh MSA		United States	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>White (non-Hispanic) with related children under 18 years of age</b>	15,427	100.0%	104,015	100.0%	226,058	100.0%	23,314,171	100.0%
Married couple families	10,301	66.8%	77,815	74.8%	166,889	73.8%	17,240,053	73.9%
Female householder, no husband present	3,936	25.5%	19,599	18.8%	44,602	19.7%	4,459,054	19.1%
Male householder, no wife present	1,190	7.7%	6,601	6.3%	14,567	6.4%	1,615,064	6.9%
<b>Black with related children under 18 years of age</b>	11,352	100.0%	23,318	100.0%	27,808	100.0%	5,405,251	100.0%
Married couple families	2,234	19.7%	5,828	25.0%	7,235	26.0%	2,000,155	37.0%
Female householder, no husband present	7,651	67.4%	14,810	63.5%	17,428	62.7%	2,933,880	54.3%
Male householder, no wife present	1,467	12.9%	2,680	11.5%	3,145	11.3%	471,216	8.7%
<b>Asian with related children under 18 years of age</b>	1,081	100.0%	4,330	100.0%	5,172	100.0%	1,841,379	100.0%
Married couple families	925	85.6%	3,683	85.1%	4,359	84.3%	1,531,037	83.1%
Female householder, no husband present	142	13.1%	476	11.0%	627	12.1%	223,197	12.1%
Male householder, no wife present	14	1.3%	171	3.9%	186	3.6%	87,145	4.7%
<b>Hispanic with related children under 18 years of age</b>	634	100.0%	1,953	100.0%	3,342	100.0%	6,901,293	100.0%
Married couple families	393	62.0%	1,374	70.4%	2,332	69.8%	4,287,551	62.1%

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	City of Pittsburgh		Allegheny County		Pittsburgh MSA		United States	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Female householder, no husband present	223	35.2%	506	25.9%	875	26.2%	1,908,029	27.6%
Male householder, no wife present	18	2.8%	73	3.7%	135	4.0%	705,713	10.2%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau (2010). Table B11004: Family Type by Presence and Age of Related Children under 18 years, American Community Survey (2006–10).

#### Appendix 2.4: Marital Status of the Population Ages 18 to 44 by Race, Ethnicity, and Gender in the City of Pittsburgh, 2006–10 Annual Average

	White, non-Hispanic		Black		Asian		Hispanic	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Male</b>	45,809	100.0%	12,629	100.0%	5,057	100.0%	2,438	100.0%
Never married	32,792	71.6%	9,304	73.7%	3,461	68.4%	1,744	71.5%
Now married*	10,765	23.5%	2,234	17.7%	1,554	30.7%	552	22.6%
Separated	329	0.7%	335	2.7%	6	0.1%	26	1.1%
Widowed	10	0.0%	52	0.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Divorced	1,913	4.2%	704	5.6%	36	0.7%	116	4.8%
<b>Female</b>	45,431	100.0%	15,588	100.0%	4,421	100.0%	1,620	100.0%
Never married	30,660	67.5%	11,926	76.5%	2,559	57.9%	811	50.1%
Now married*	11,873	26.1%	2,075	13.3%	1,712	38.7%	557	34.4%
Separated	809	1.8%	740	4.7%	14	0.3%	178	11.0%
Widowed	125	0.3%	116	0.7%	16	0.4%	18	1.1%
Divorced	1,964	4.3%	731	4.7%	120	2.7%	56	3.5%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau (2010). Table B12002: Sex by Marital Status by Age for the Population 15 Years and Over, American Community Survey (2006–10); Table B1001: Sex by Age, American Community Survey (2006–10). Note: \*Excludes separated

#### Appendix 2.5: Marital Status of the Population Ages 18 to 44 by Race, Ethnicity, and Gender in Allegheny County, 2006–10 Annual Average

	White, non-Hispanic		Black		Asian		Hispanic	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Male</b>	168,254	100.0%	25,884	100.0%	9,710	100.0%	4,398	100.0%
Never married	95,948	57.0%	18,539	71.6%	4,815	49.6%	2,632	59.8%
Now married*	62,598	37.2%	5,579	21.6%	4,795	49.4%	1,401	31.9%
Separated	1,885	1.1%	529	2.0%	36	0.4%	79	1.8%
Widowed	291	0.2%	91	0.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Divorced	7,532	4.5%	1,146	4.4%	64	0.7%	286	6.5%
<b>Female</b>	166,586	100.0%	31,144	100.0%	9,153	100.0%	3,980	100.0%
Never married	81,217	48.8%	22,917	73.6%	3,676	40.2%	1,864	46.8%
Now married*	70,658	42.4%	5,229	16.8%	5,133	56.1%	1,620	40.7%
Separated	3,819	2.3%	1,286	4.1%	99	1.1%	258	6.5%

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## 2.1–2.9

(Continued from page 89)

	White, non-Hispanic		Black		Asian		Hispanic	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Widowed	863	0.5%	238	0.8%	16	0.2%	18	0.5%
Divorced	10,029	6.0%	1,474	4.7%	229	2.5%	220	5.5%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau (2010). Table B12002: Sex by Marital Status by Age for the Population 15 Years and Over, American Community Survey (2006–10); Table B1001: Sex by Age, American Community Survey (2006–10). Note: \*Excludes separated.

### Appendix 2.6: Marital Status of the Population Ages 18 to 44 by Race, Ethnicity, and Gender in Pittsburgh MSA, 2006–10 Annual Average

	White, non-Hispanic		Black		Asian		Hispanic	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Male</b>	335,764	100.0%	32,538	100.0%	11,000	100.0%	6,529	100.0%
Never married	175,389	52.2%	22,925	70.5%	5,340	48.5%	3,796	58.1%
Now married*	136,913	40.8%	7,334	22.5%	5,487	49.9%	2,188	33.5%
Separated	5,028	1.5%	726	2.2%	36	0.3%	133	2.0%
Widowed	751	0.2%	101	0.3%	0	0.0%	21	0.3%
Divorced	17,683	5.3%	1,452	4.5%	137	1.2%	391	6.0%
<b>Female</b>	333,839	100.0%	36,495	100.0%	10,599	100.0%	6,078	100.0%
Never married	144,598	43.3%	26,657	73.0%	4,094	38.6%	2,869	47.2%
Now married*	155,517	46.6%	6,287	17.2%	6,088	57.4%	2,617	43.1%
Separated	9,057	2.7%	1,414	3.9%	99	0.9%	282	4.6%
Widowed	1,719	0.5%	311	0.9%	33	0.3%	18	0.3%
Divorced	22,948	6.9%	1,826	5.0%	285	2.7%	292	4.8%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau (2010). Table B12002: Sex by Marital Status by Age for the Population 15 Years and Over, American Community Survey (2006–10); Table B1001: Sex by Age, American Community Survey (2006–10). Note: \*Excludes separated.

### Appendix 2.7: Marital Status of the Population Ages 18 to 44 by Race, Ethnicity, and Gender in the United States, 2006–10 Annual Average

	White, non-Hispanic		Black		Asian		Hispanic	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Male</b>	34,105,539	100.0%	7,185,796	100.0%	3,045,400	100.0%	10,981,760	100.0%
Never married	16,096,266	47.2%	4,590,933	63.9%	1,511,795	49.6%	5,579,445	50.8%
Now married*	15,017,848	44.0%	1,941,567	27.0%	1,434,591	47.1%	4,630,399	42.2%
Separated	497,136	1.5%	208,174	2.9%	22,114	0.7%	257,466	2.3%
Widowed	66,073	0.2%	20,953	0.3%	3,833	0.1%	25,882	0.2%
Divorced	2,428,216	7.1%	424,169	5.9%	73,067	2.4%	488,568	4.4%
<b>Female</b>	33,528,401	100.0%	7,810,036	100.0%	3,297,609	100.0%	9,985,536	100.0%
Never married	12,870,540	38.4%	4,866,146	62.3%	1,242,770	37.7%	4,107,928	41.1%
Now married*	16,721,994	49.9%	1,907,124	24.4%	1,878,004	57.0%	4,704,830	47.1%
Separated	768,216	2.3%	366,787	4.7%	36,313	1.1%	441,645	4.4%

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	White, non-Hispanic		Black		Asian		Hispanic	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Widowed	170,952	0.5%	54,612	0.7%	13,052	0.4%	63,216	0.6%
Divorced	2,996,699	8.9%	615,367	7.9%	127,470	3.9%	667,917	6.7%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau (2010). Table B12002: Sex by Marital Status by Age for the Population 15 Years and Over, American Community Survey (2006–10); Table B1001: Sex by Age, American Community Survey (2006–10). Note: \*Excludes separated.

### Appendix 2.8: Multiracial Children, 2006–10 Annual Average

	City of Pittsburgh	Allegheny County	Pittsburgh MSA	United States
Number of children under 18 years of age	53,291	246,742	485,363	74,033,117
Number of multiracial children under 18 years of age	3,899	11,243	19,502	3,568,493
Multiracial children as percent of total children	7.3%	4.6%	4.0%	4.8%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau (2010). Table B01001: Sex by Age; Total Population, American Community Survey (2006–10).

### Appendix 2.9: Multiracial Combinations for Children Under Age 18, 2006–10 Annual Average

City of Pittsburgh						
	Total multiracial population	White; Black	White; Asian	Black; American Indian and Alaska Native	White; American Indian and Alaska Native	NA
Number	3,899	2,327	530	259	159	
Percent	100.0%	59.7%	13.6%	6.6%	4.1%	
Allegheny County						
	Total multiracial population	White; Black	White; Asian	Black; American Indian and Alaska Native	White; American Indian and Alaska Native	White; Black; American Indian and Alaska Native
Number	11,243	7,042	1,529	676	601	387
Percent	100.0%	62.6%	13.6%	6.0%	5.3%	3.4%
Pittsburgh MSA						
	Total multiracial population	White; Black	White; Asian	White; American Indian and Alaska Native	Black; American Indian and Alaska Native	White; Black; American Indian and Alaska Native
Number	19,502	17,832	5,637	4,882	1,870	1,826
Percent	100.0%	91.4%	28.9%	25.0%	9.6%	9.4%
United States						
	Total multiracial population	White; Black	White; Asian	White; American Indian and Alaska Native	White; some other race	Black; some other race
Number	3,568,493	1,132,973	712,123	496,306	473,445	120,247
Percent	100.0%	31.7%	20.0%	13.9%	13.3%	3.4%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–10 American Community Survey, Sex by Age, Table B01001

Note: There were only four multiracial combinations available for children ages 17 and under in the city of Pittsburgh.

## 3.1–3.11

### Appendix 3.1–3.11

**Appendix 3.1: Percent of Children Ages 3–5 Enrolled in Nursery School or Preschool by Race, 2010**

Subject	City of Pittsburgh			Allegheny County			Pittsburgh MSA			United States		
	Enrolled in nursery school or pre-school	Total population ages 3 to 5	Percent enrolled	Enrolled in nursery school or pre-school	Total population ages 3 to 5	Percent enrolled	Enrolled in nursery school or pre-school	Total population ages 3 to 5	Percent enrolled	Enrolled in nursery school or preschool	Total population ages 3 to 5	percent enrolled
White, non-Hispanic	2,351	3,745	62.8%	13,996	26,158	53.5%	28,647	57,890	49.5%	2,822,283	6,318,647	44.7%
Black	1,586	3,340	47.5%	3,310	7,069	46.8%	3,978	8,498	46.8%	710,749	1,735,381	41.0%
Asian	219	297	73.7%	619	1,353	45.8%	805	1,706	47.2%	233,661	555,407	42.1%
Hispanic or Latino	261	329	79.3%	620	1,148	54.0%	957	1,875	51.0%	927,715	3,036,599	30.6%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau (2010). Summary File 2, Table QT-P2: School Enrollment by Race; 2010 Single Years of Age and Sex by Race, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates (2006–10)

Part 1 of 4 for this table

**Appendix 3.2: Enrollment in Public and Private School by Race and Ethnicity, 2006–10 Annual Average**

	City of Pittsburgh				
	Total Enrollment	Public Enrollment		Private Enrollment	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>K–12 Enrollment</b>	37,742	30,356	80.4%	7,386	19.6%
White alone, non-Hispanic	17,126	11,716	68.4%	5,410	31.6%
Black alone, non-Hispanic	16,698	15,430	92.4%	1,268	7.6%
Asian alone, non-Hispanic	703	544	77.4%	159	22.6%
Hispanic	939	788	83.9%	151	16.1%
Other, non-Hispanic	2,256	1,858	82.4%	398	17.6%
<b>Kindergarten Enrollment</b>	2,690	1,984	73.8%	706	26.2%
White alone, non-Hispanic	1,336	897	67.1%	439	32.9%
Black alone, non-Hispanic	943	804	85.3%	139	14.7%
Asian alone, non-Hispanic	63	42	66.7%	21	33.3%
Hispanic	75	63	84.0%	12	16.0%
Other, non-Hispanic	273	178	65.2%	95	34.8%
<b>1–4 Enrollment</b>	10,823	8,596	79.4%	2,227	20.6%
White alone, non-Hispanic	4,932	3,186	64.6%	1,746	35.4%
Black alone, non-Hispanic	4,573	4,291	93.8%	282	6.2%
Asian alone, non-Hispanic	265	242	91.3%	23	8.7%
Hispanic	181	169	93.4%	12	6.6%
Other, non-Hispanic	852	688	80.8%	164	19.2%
<b>5–8 Enrollment</b>	11,214	8,936	79.7%	2,278	20.3%
White alone, non-Hispanic	4,896	3,198	65.3%	1,698	34.7%
Black alone, non-Hispanic	5,134	4,804	93.6%	330	6.4%
Asian alone, non-Hispanic	248	171	69.0%	77	31.0%
Hispanic	362	278	76.8%	84	23.2%
Other, non-Hispanic	574	485	84.5%	89	15.5%
<b>9–12 Enrollment</b>	13,015	10,840	83.3%	2,175	16.7%
White alone, non-Hispanic	5,962	4,435	74.4%	1,527	25.6%
Black alone, non-Hispanic	6,048	5,531	91.5%	517	8.5%
Asian alone, non-Hispanic	127	89	70.1%	38	29.9%
Hispanic	321	278	86.6%	43	13.4%
Other, non-Hispanic	557	507	91.0%	50	9.0%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau (2010). Table B14002: Sex by School Enrollment by Level of School by Type of School for the Population 3 Years and Over; American Community Survey (2006–10)

## 3.1–3.11

Part 2 of 4 for this table

**Appendix 3.2: Enrollment in Public and Private School by Race and Ethnicity, 2006–10 Annual Average**

	Allegheny County				
	Total enrollment	Public enrollment		Private enrollment	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>K–12 enrollment</b>	182,096	156,096	85.7%	26,000	14.3%
White alone, non-Hispanic	133,179	111,869	84.0%	21,310	16.0%
Black alone, non-Hispanic	33,982	31,369	92.3%	2,613	7.7%
Asian alone, non-Hispanic	4,407	3,836	87.0%	571	13.0%
Hispanic	3,488	2,942	84.3%	546	15.7%
Other, non-Hispanic	7,020	6,060	86.3%	960	13.7%
<b>Kindergarten enrollment</b>	12,147	9,618	79.2%	2,529	20.8%
White alone, non-Hispanic	9,026	7,084	78.5%	1,942	21.5%
Black alone, non-Hispanic	2,002	1,713	85.6%	289	14.4%
Asian alone, non-Hispanic	224	148	66.1%	76	33.9%
Hispanic	242	199	82.2%	43	17.8%
Other, non-Hispanic	653	474	72.6%	179	27.4%
<b>1–4 enrollment</b>	53,195	44,823	84.3%	8,372	15.7%
White alone, non-Hispanic	38,046	31,131	81.8%	6,915	18.2%
Black alone, non-Hispanic	9,890	9,207	93.1%	683	6.9%
Asian alone, non-Hispanic	1,758	1,529	87.0%	229	13.0%
Hispanic	1,007	845	83.9%	162	16.1%
Other, non-Hispanic	2,474	2,091	84.5%	383	15.5%
<b>5–8 enrollment</b>	55,308	46,972	84.9%	8,336	15.1%
White alone, non-Hispanic	40,931	33,888	82.8%	7,043	17.2%
Black alone, non-Hispanic	9,884	9,199	93.1%	685	6.9%
Asian alone, non-Hispanic	1,273	1,092	85.8%	181	14.2%
Hispanic	1,240	1,024	82.6%	216	17.4%
Other, non-Hispanic	1,980	1,769	89.3%	211	10.7%
<b>9–12 enrollment</b>	61,446	54,683	89.0%	6,763	11.0%
White alone, non-Hispanic	45,176	39,766	88.0%	5,410	12.0%
Black alone, non-Hispanic	12,206	11,250	92.2%	956	7.8%
Asian alone, non-Hispanic	1,152	1,067	92.6%	85	7.4%
Hispanic	999	874	87.5%	125	12.5%
Other, non-Hispanic	1,913	1,726	90.2%	187	9.8%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau (2010). Table B14002: Sex by School Enrollment by Level of School by Type of School for the Population 3 Years and Over; American Community Survey (2006–10)

Part 3 of 4 for this table

Appendix 3.2: Enrollment in Public and Private School by Race and Ethnicity, 2006–10 Annual Average					
	Pittsburgh MSA				
	Total enrollment	Public enrollment		Private enrollment	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>K–12 enrollment</b>	363,732	322,285	88.6%	41,447	11.4%
White alone, non-Hispanic	299,016	263,876	88.2%	35,140	11.8%
Black alone, non-Hispanic	40,892	37,517	91.7%	3,375	8.3%
Asian alone, non-Hispanic	5,701	4,903	86.0%	798	14.0%
Hispanic	5,955	5,100	85.6%	855	14.4%
Other, non-Hispanic	12,140	10,869	89.5%	1,271	10.5%
<b>Kindergarten enrollment</b>	25,492	21,593	84.7%	3,899	15.3%
White alone, non-Hispanic	20,978	17,827	85.0%	3,151	15.0%
Black alone, non-Hispanic	2,438	2,118	86.9%	320	13.1%
Asian alone, non-Hispanic	334	240	71.9%	94	28.1%
Hispanic	434	331	76.3%	103	23.7%
Other, non-Hispanic	1,308	1,077	82.3%	231	17.7%
<b>1–4 enrollment</b>	105,242	91,601	87.0%	13,641	13.0%
White alone, non-Hispanic	85,370	73,555	86.2%	11,815	13.8%
Black alone, non-Hispanic	11,762	10,963	93.2%	799	6.8%
Asian alone, non-Hispanic	2,251	1,920	85.3%	331	14.7%
Hispanic	1,816	1,566	86.2%	250	13.8%
Other, non-Hispanic	4,023	3,577	88.9%	446	11.1%
<b>5–8 enrollment</b>	110,211	97,269	88.3%	12,942	11.7%
White alone, non-Hispanic	91,158	79,920	87.7%	11,238	12.3%
Black alone, non-Hispanic	11,892	10,990	92.4%	902	7.6%
Asian alone, non-Hispanic	1,734	1,486	85.7%	248	14.3%
Hispanic	2,008	1,758	87.5%	250	12.5%
Other, non-Hispanic	3,419	3,115	91.1%	304	8.9%
<b>9–12 enrollment</b>	122,787	111,822	91.1%	10,965	8.9%
White alone, non-Hispanic	101,510	92,574	91.2%	8,936	8.8%
Black alone, non-Hispanic	14,800	13,446	90.9%	1,354	9.1%
Asian alone, non-Hispanic	1,382	1,257	91.0%	125	9.0%
Hispanic	1,697	1,445	85.2%	252	14.8%
Other, non-Hispanic	3,408	3,118	91.5%	290	8.5%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau (2010). Table B14002: Sex by School Enrollment by Level of School by Type of School for the Population 3 Years and Over; American Community Survey (2006–10)

## 3.1–3.11

Part 4 of 4 for this table

**Appendix 3.2: Enrollment in Public and Private School by Race and Ethnicity, 2006–10 Annual Average**

	United States				
	Total enrollment	Public enrollment		Private enrollment	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>K–12 enrollment</b>	54,224,838	48,526,349	89.5%	5,698,489	10.5%
White alone, non-Hispanic	30,059,511	25,960,711	86.4%	4,098,800	13.6%
Black alone, non-Hispanic	8,039,606	7,531,094	93.7%	508,512	6.3%
Asian alone, non-Hispanic	2,247,451	2,008,027	89.3%	239,424	10.7%
Hispanic	11,493,825	10,870,636	94.6%	623,189	5.4%
Other, non-Hispanic	2,384,445	2,155,881	90.4%	228,564	9.6%
<b>Kindergarten enrollment</b>	4,113,849	3,566,584	86.7%	547,265	13.3%
White alone, non-Hispanic	2,195,751	1,824,580	83.1%	371,171	16.9%
Black alone, non-Hispanic	572,228	517,967	90.5%	54,261	9.5%
Asian alone, non-Hispanic	184,086	150,340	81.7%	33,746	18.3%
Hispanic	955,708	892,757	93.4%	62,951	6.6%
Other, non-Hispanic	206,076	180,940	87.8%	25,136	12.2%
<b>1–4 enrollment</b>	16,091,724	14,348,854	89.2%	1,742,870	10.8%
White alone, non-Hispanic	8,781,340	7,518,540	85.6%	1,262,800	14.4%
Black alone, non-Hispanic	2,275,238	2,127,074	93.5%	148,164	6.5%
Asian alone, non-Hispanic	680,230	603,224	88.7%	77,006	11.3%
Hispanic	3,591,555	3,408,538	94.9%	183,017	5.1%
Other, non-Hispanic	763,361	691,478	90.6%	71,883	9.4%
<b>5–8 enrollment</b>	16,487,084	14,747,232	89.4%	1,739,852	10.6%
White alone, non-Hispanic	9,239,846	7,967,518	86.2%	1,272,328	13.8%
Black alone, non-Hispanic	2,417,857	2,272,604	94.0%	145,253	6.0%
Asian alone, non-Hispanic	664,189	596,938	89.9%	67,251	10.1%
Hispanic	3,445,348	3,258,107	94.6%	187,241	5.4%
Other, non-Hispanic	719,844	652,065	90.6%	67,779	9.4%
<b>9–12 enrollment</b>	17,532,181	15,863,679	90.5%	1,668,502	9.5%
White alone, non-Hispanic	9,842,574	8,650,073	87.9%	1,192,501	12.1%
Black alone, non-Hispanic	2,774,283	2,613,449	94.2%	160,834	5.8%
Asian alone, non-Hispanic	718,946	657,525	91.5%	61,421	8.5%
Hispanic	3,501,214	3,311,234	94.6%	189,980	5.4%
Other, non-Hispanic	695,164	631,398	90.8%	63,766	9.2%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau (2010). Table B14002: Sex by School Enrollment by Level of School by Type of School for the Population 3 Years and Over, American Community Survey (2006–10)



**Appendix 3.3: Public School Enrollment for Grades Kindergarten–12  
by Race and Ethnicity, 2006–10 Annual Average**

	City of Pittsburgh		Allegheny County		Pittsburgh MSA		United States	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>K–12 enrollment</b>	30,356	100%	156,096	100%	322,285	100%	48,526,349	100%
White alone, non-Hispanic	11,716	38.6%	111,869	71.7%	263,876	81.9%	25,960,711	53.5%
Black alone, non-Hispanic	15,430	50.8%	31,369	20.1%	37,517	11.6%	7,531,094	15.5%
Asian alone, non-Hispanic	544	1.8%	3,836	2.5%	4,903	1.5%	2,008,027	4.1%
Hispanic	788	2.6%	2,942	1.9%	5,100	1.6%	10,870,636	22.4%
Other, non-Hispanic	1,858	6.1%	6,060	3.9%	10,869	3.4%	2,155,881	4.4%
<b>Kindergarten enrollment</b>	1,984	100%	9,618	100%	21,593	100%	3,566,584	100%
White alone, non-Hispanic	897	45.2%	7,084	73.7%	17,827	82.6%	1,824,580	51.2%
Black alone, non-Hispanic	804	40.5%	1,713	17.8%	2,118	9.8%	517,967	14.5%
Asian alone, non-Hispanic	42	2.1%	148	1.5%	240	1.1%	150,340	4.2%
Hispanic	63	3.2%	199	2.1%	331	1.5%	892,757	25.0%
Other, non-Hispanic	178	9.0%	474	4.9%	1,077	5.0%	180,940	5.1%
<b>1–4 enrollment</b>	8,596	100%	44,823	100%	91,601	100%	14,348,854	100%
White alone, non-Hispanic	3,186	37.1%	31,131	69.5%	73,555	80.3%	7,518,540	52.4%
Black alone, non-Hispanic	4,291	49.9%	9,207	20.5%	10,963	12.0%	2,127,074	14.8%
Asian alone, non-Hispanic	242	2.8%	1,529	3.4%	1,920	2.1%	603,224	4.2%
Hispanic	169	2.0%	845	1.9%	1,566	1.7%	3,408,538	23.8%
Other, non-Hispanic	688	8.0%	2,091	4.7%	3,577	3.9%	691,478	4.8%
<b>5–8 enrollment</b>	8,936	100%	46,972	100%	97,269	100%	14,747,232	100%
White alone, non-Hispanic	3,198	35.8%	33,888	72.1%	79,920	82.2%	7,967,518	54.0%
Black alone, non-Hispanic	4,804	53.8%	9,199	19.6%	10,990	11.3%	2,272,604	15.4%
Asian alone, non-Hispanic	171	1.9%	1,092	2.3%	1,486	1.5%	596,938	4.0%
Hispanic	278	3.1%	1,024	2.2%	1,758	1.8%	3,258,107	22.1%
Other, non-Hispanic	485	5.4%	1,769	3.8%	3,115	3.2%	652,065	4.4%
<b>9–12 enrollment</b>	10,840	100%	54,683	100%	111,822	100%	15,863,679	100%
White alone, non-Hispanic	4,435	40.9%	39,766	72.7%	92,574	82.8%	8,650,073	54.5%
Black alone, non-Hispanic	5,531	51.0%	11,250	20.6%	13,446	12.0%	2,613,449	16.5%
Asian alone, non-Hispanic	89	0.8%	1,067	2.0%	1,257	1.1%	657,525	4.1%
Hispanic	278	2.6%	874	1.6%	1,445	1.3%	3,311,234	20.9%
Other, non-Hispanic	507	4.7%	1,726	3.2%	3,118	2.8%	631,398	4.0%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau (2010). Table B14002: Sex by School Enrollment by Level of School by Type of School for the Population 3 years and over, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates (2006–10). Note: The census defines a public school as any school or college controlled and supported primarily by local, county, state, or federal government.

## 3.1–3.11

**Appendix 3.4: Public School Enrollment (in Millions) by Race and Ethnicity, United States, Actual Fall 2010 and Projected Fall 2020**

	White	Black	Asian	Hispanic
2010	25.9	7.9	2.5	11.4
2020	25.3	8.2	3.1	13.9

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics

**Appendix 3.5: Private School Enrollment for Grades Kindergarten–12 by Race and Ethnicity, 2006–10 Annual Average**

	City of Pittsburgh		Allegheny County		Pittsburgh MSA		United States	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>K–12 enrollment</b>	7,386	100.0%	26,000	100.0%	41,447	100.0%	5,698,489	100.0%
White alone, non-Hispanic	5,410	73.2%	21,310	82.0%	35,140	84.8%	4,098,800	71.9%
Black alone, non-Hispanic	1,268	17.2%	2,613	10.1%	3,375	8.1%	508,512	8.9%
Asian alone, non-Hispanic	159	2.2%	571	2.2%	798	1.9%	239,424	4.2%
Hispanic	151	2.0%	546	2.1%	855	2.1%	623,189	10.9%
Other, non-Hispanic	398	5.4%	960	3.7%	1,271	3.1%	228,564	4.0%
<b>Kindergarten enrollment</b>	706	100.0%	2,529	100.0%	3,899	100.0%	547,265	100.0%
White alone, non-Hispanic	439	62.2%	1,942	76.8%	3,151	80.8%	371,171	67.8%
Black alone, non-Hispanic	139	19.7%	289	11.4%	320	8.2%	54,261	9.9%
Asian alone, non-Hispanic	21	3.0%	76	3.0%	94	2.4%	33,746	6.2%
Hispanic	12	1.7%	43	1.7%	103	2.6%	62,951	11.5%
Other, non-Hispanic	95	13.5%	179	7.1%	231	5.9%	25,136	4.6%
<b>1–4 enrollment</b>	2,227	100.0%	8,372	100.0%	13,641	100.0%	1,742,870	100.0%
White alone, non-Hispanic	1,746	78.4%	6,915	82.6%	11,815	86.6%	1,262,800	72.5%
Black alone, non-Hispanic	282	12.7%	683	8.2%	799	5.9%	148,164	8.5%
Asian alone, non-Hispanic	23	1.0%	229	2.7%	331	2.4%	77,006	4.4%
Hispanic	12	0.5%	162	1.9%	250	1.8%	183,017	10.5%
Other, non-Hispanic	164	7.4%	383	4.6%	446	3.3%	71,883	4.1%
<b>5–8 enrollment</b>	2,278	100.0%	8,336	100.0%	12,942	100.0%	1,739,852	100.0%
White alone, non-Hispanic	1,698	74.5%	7,043	84.5%	11,238	86.8%	1,272,328	73.1%
Black alone, non-Hispanic	330	14.5%	685	8.2%	902	7.0%	145,253	8.3%
Asian alone, non-Hispanic	77	3.4%	181	2.2%	248	1.9%	67,251	3.9%
Hispanic	84	3.7%	216	2.6%	250	1.9%	187,241	10.8%
Other, non-Hispanic	89	3.9%	211	2.5%	304	2.3%	67,779	3.9%
<b>9–12 enrollment</b>	2,175	100.0%	6,763	100.0%	10,965	100.0%	1,668,502	100.0%
White alone, non-Hispanic	1,527	70.2%	5,410	80.0%	8,936	81.5%	1,192,501	71.5%
Black alone, non-Hispanic	517	23.8%	956	14.1%	1,354	12.3%	160,834	9.6%
Asian alone, non-Hispanic	38	1.7%	85	1.3%	125	1.1%	61,421	3.7%
Hispanic	43	2.0%	125	1.8%	252	2.3%	189,980	11.4%
Other, non-Hispanic	50	2.3%	187	2.8%	290	2.6%	63,766	3.8%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau (2010). Table B14002: Sex by School Enrollment by Level of School by Type of School for the Population 3 Years and Over, American Community Survey (2006–10). Note: The census defines a private school as a school supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups.

Appendix 3.6: Reading and Math Scores by Grade and Race, Pittsburgh Public Schools, 2012

		Percentage of students at achievement level			
Grade and type	Race	Below basic	Basic	Proficient	Advanced
<b>Fourth grade</b>					
Reading	White	12.8	15.1	41.9	30.2
	Black	29.3	26.1	35.3	9.3
	Asian	21.6	13.5	32.4	32.4
	Hispanic	20.0	24.0	28.0	28.0
Mathematics	White	9.4	7.9	32.5	50.2
	Black	23.7	19.4	34.9	22.1
	Asian	12.8	10.3	33.3	43.6
	Hispanic	8.0	16.0	48.0	28.0
<b>Fifth grade</b>					
Reading	White	11.8	20.3	37.9	29.9
	Black	33.3	26.0	33.1	7.6
	Asian	12.1	12.1	30.3	45.5
	Hispanic	34.4	15.6	31.3	18.8
Mathematics	White	5.5	14.1	26.0	54.3
	Black	20.6	32.5	27.5	19.4
	Asian	8.8	11.8	11.8	67.6
	Hispanic	12.1	24.2	33.3	30.3
<b>Eighth grade</b>					
Reading	White	4.8	9.7	21.5	64.1
	Black	13.9	21.8	30.9	33.5
	Asian	28.6	11.4	14.3	45.7
	Hispanic	4.0	12.0	20.0	64.0
Mathematics	White	7.3	11.9	24.7	56.1
	Black	24.3	19.6	29.2	26.8
	Asian	17.6	14.7	17.6	50.0
	Hispanic	10.7	14.3	39.3	35.7

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Grade and type	Race	Percentage of students at achievement level			
		Below basic	Basic	Proficient	Advanced
<b>11th grade</b>					
Reading	White	10.0	14.2	31.0	44.8
	Black	29.8	28.8	29.1	12.3
	Asian	47.3	9.1	10.9	32.7
	Hispanic	25.9	14.8	29.6	29.6
Mathematics	White	17.8	19.0	31.1	32.1
	Black	52.4	20.4	20.8	6.4
	Asian	36.4	16.4	14.5	32.7
	Hispanic	26.9	26.9	23.1	23.1

Source: PA Department of Education, PSSA Results Web page. Note: Race alone and non-Hispanic ethnicities are not available.

#### Appendix 3.7: Reading and Math Scores by Grade and Race, United States, 2013

Grade and type	Race	Percent proficient or above
<b>Fourth grade</b>		
Reading	White, non-Hispanic	58%
	Black, non-Hispanic	20%
	Asian/Pacific Islander	69%
	Hispanic	23%
Mathematics	White, non-Hispanic	64%
	Black, non-Hispanic	19%
	Asian/Pacific Islander	86%
	Hispanic	29%
<b>Eighth grade</b>		
Reading	White, non-Hispanic	52%
	Black, non-Hispanic	18%
	Asian/Pacific Islander	62%
	Hispanic	23%
Mathematics	White, non-Hispanic	57%
	Black, non-Hispanic	16%
	Asian/Pacific Islander	85%
	Hispanic	24%

Source: National Center for Education Statistics, *The Nation's Report Card. National Assessment of Education Progress Results* (2013).

### Appendix 3.8: High School Diploma Recipients, Pittsburgh Public Schools, 2010 and 2011

PPS graduation	2010	2010 4-year cohort graduation rate*	2011	2011 4-year cohort graduation rate*
	# Diplomas		# Diplomas	
All students	1528	70.0%	1344	68.5%
Black students	814	65.4%	679	63.1%
Black males	345	60.4%	315	57.7%
Black females	469	68.8%	364	68.7%
White students	634	77.5%	585	77.9%
White males	325	76.1%	277	76.1%
White females	310	78.8%	308	79.8%
Other students**	79	65.3%	80	59.3%
Other males	NA	NA	35	55.7%
Other females	NA	NA	45	62.5%

\*The four-year cohort graduation rate includes only those students who graduated “on time” — four years after their initial grade-nine entry

\*\*Other includes Multiracial, Hispanic, Asian, and American Indian

Gender disaggregations for Other students was not calculated for 2010.

Source: Data provided by the research director, Pittsburgh Public Schools

### Appendix 3.9: College Enrollment by Race and Ethnicity, 2006–10 Annual Average

	City of Pittsburgh		Allegheny County		Pittsburgh MSA		United States	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>College enrollment</b>	50,775	100.0%	102,861	100.0%	161,462	100.0%	21,790,019	100.0%
White, not Hispanic or Latino	35,854	70.6%	78,183	76.0%	132,371	82.0%	13,611,196	62.5%
Black, not Hispanic or Latino	6,949	13.7%	12,997	12.6%	15,184	9.4%	3,071,548	14.1%
Asian, not Hispanic or Latino	5,343	10.5%	6,960	6.8%	7,693	4.8%	1,635,129	7.5%
Hispanic or Latino alone	1,169	2.3%	2,244	2.2%	2,857	1.8%	2,790,032	12.8%
<b>Enrolled in college, undergraduate years</b>	37,428	100.0%	78,088	100.0%	128,250	100.0%	17,941,769	100.0%
White, not Hispanic or Latino	26,760	71.5%	59,659	76.4%	106,043	82.7%	11,089,297	61.8%
Black, not Hispanic or Latino	6,069	16.2%	11,350	14.5%	13,303	10.4%	2,619,768	14.6%
Asian, not Hispanic or Latino	2,715	7.3%	3,505	4.5%	3,966	3.1%	1,178,709	6.6%
Hispanic or Latino alone	848	2.3%	1,749	2.2%	2,302	1.8%	2,469,660	13.8%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–10 American Community Survey. Table B14001 School Enrollment by Level of School for the Population 3 Years and Over.

Appendix 3.10: Bachelor's Degrees Conferred by Race, Ethnicity, and Gender for 2009–10

	2009–10	
	Number	Percent
<b>Allegheny County</b>		
Total degrees earned	9,493	100.0%
White, non-Hispanic male	3,140	33.1%
White, non-Hispanic female	3,942	41.5%
Black, non-Hispanic male	205	2.2%
Black, non-Hispanic female	417	4.4%
Asian/Pacific Islander male	328	3.5%
Asian/Pacific Islander female	290	3.1%
Hispanic male	93	1.0%
Hispanic female	90	0.9%
<b>United States</b>		
Total degrees earned	1,650,014	100.0%
White, non-Hispanic male	513,717	31.1%
White, non-Hispanic female	653,782	39.6%
Black, non-Hispanic male	56,171	3.4%
Black, non-Hispanic female	108,673	6.6%
Asian/Pacific Islander male	53,377	3.2%
Asian/Pacific Islander female	64,045	3.9%
Hispanic male	55,092	3.3%
Hispanic female	85,224	5.2%

Sources: National Data: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Table 300 Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS), "Degrees and Other Formal Awards Conferred" surveys, 1976–77 and 1980–81; Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Completions Survey" (IPEDS-C:90-99); and IPEDS Fall 2000 through Fall 2010, Completions component. County Data: Pennsylvania Department of Education, Degrees and Awards Conferred by Institution, Program, Level of Program, Gender and Race 2009–10.

**Appendix 3.11: Educational Attainment for Population 25 Years and Older by Race,  
2006–10 Annual Average**

	City of Pittsburgh		Allegheny County		Pittsburgh MSA		United States	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Less Than High School Degree</b>	23,482	11.7%	71,645	8.4%	156,368	9.4%	29,898,483	15.0%
White, non-Hispanic or Latino	14,659	10.5%	55,348	7.6%	134,925	9.0%	13,862,883	10.0%
Black alone	7,713	16.2%	12,940	13.7%	15,986	13.9%	4,355,718	19.1%
Asian alone	319	4.4%	1,477	7.2%	1,993	8.0%	1,362,029	14.3%
Hispanic or Latino	478	12.2%	1,177	12.5%	2,193	14.8%	9,834,425	38.5%
<b>Total High School Graduates</b>	62,644	31.1%	276,906	32.3%	618,174	37.2%	57,903,353	29.0%
White, non-Hispanic	42,323	30.3%	236,150	32.6%	564,727	37.8%	41,117,524	29.7%
Black alone	17,932	37.6%	34,589	36.5%	43,573	37.9%	7,368,575	32.4%
Asian alone	711	9.9%	2,248	11.0%	2,716	11.0%	1,543,348	16.2%
Hispanic or Latino	1,122	28.6%	2,087	22.2%	3,617	24.4%	6,862,220	26.8%
<b>Some College But No Degree</b>	32,522	16.2%	143,072	16.7%	270,874	16.3%	41,175,904	20.6%
White, non-Hispanic or Latino	20,350	14.6%	116,355	16.1%	237,082	15.9%	29,596,426	21.4%
Black alone	10,684	22.4%	22,123	23.4%	26,326	22.9%	5,324,796	23.4%
Asian alone	245	3.4%	1,069	5.2%	1,457	5.9%	1,201,831	12.6%
Hispanic or Latino	593	15.1%	1,674	17.8%	2,948	19.9%	4,150,519	16.2%
<b>Associate Degrees</b>	14,676	7.3%	72,801	8.5%	145,935	8.8%	15,021,920	7.5%
White, non-Hispanic	10,081	7.2%	61,592	8.5%	131,898	8.8%	11,008,740	8.0%
Black alone	3,845	8.1%	8,908	9.4%	10,541	9.2%	1,681,668	7.4%
Asian alone	215	3.0%	804	3.9%	980	4.0%	642,290	6.7%
Hispanic or Latino	228	5.8%	763	8.1%	1,204	8.1%	1,387,160	5.4%
<b>Bachelor's Degrees</b>	35,351	17.6%	175,350	20.5%	294,991	17.8%	35,148,428	17.6%
White, non-Hispanic or Latino	28,099	20.1%	156,770	21.6%	272,423	18.2%	26,865,404	19.4%
Black alone	4,729	9.9%	10,281	10.9%	11,796	10.3%	2,636,378	11.6%
Asian alone	1,395	19.5%	5,179	25.3%	6,436	26.0%	2,862,277	30.0%
Hispanic or Latino	646	16.5%	1,867	19.8%	2,500	16.9%	2,274,402	8.9%
<b>Total Graduate and Professional Degrees</b>	32,701	16.2%	116,567	13.6%	175,435	10.6%	20,578,571	10.3%
White, non-Hispanic or Latino	24,217	17.3%	97,943	13.5%	153,826	10.3%	15,911,227	11.5%
Black alone	2,850	6.0%	5,861	6.2%	6,616	5.8%	1,391,134	6.1%
Asian alone	4,284	59.8%	9,711	47.4%	11,199	45.2%	1,934,034	20.3%
Hispanic or Latino	859	21.9%	1,844	19.6%	2,348	15.9%	1,054,924	4.1%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau (2010). Table DP02: Selected Social Characteristics, American Community Survey Selected Population Tables (2006–10).  
 Note: The numbers do not add up to the totals because there is no "Other" section included in this table. Also, non-Hispanic data are not included for Blacks and Asians.

## 4.1–4.8

### Appendix 4.1–4.8

**Appendix 4.1: Median Household Income By Race/Ethnicity, 2007–11 Annual Average**

	City of Pittsburgh	Allegheny County	Pittsburgh MSA	United States
<b>Median household income</b>	\$37,161	\$49,805	\$49,246	\$52,762
White, non-Hispanic	\$44,602	\$53,870	\$51,574	\$57,597
Black alone	\$21,790	\$25,870	\$25,994	\$35,635
Asian alone	\$36,075	\$57,004	\$59,023	\$70,815
Hispanic	\$32,306	\$41,449	\$41,905	\$41,965

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007–11 American Community Survey

**Appendix 4.2: Median Value of Assets for Households by Race/Ethnicity, United States, Annual Average, 2011**

Characteristic	Net worth	Net worth (excluding equity in own home)	Interest earning assets at financial institutions	Other interest-earning assets	Regular checking accounts	Stocks and mutual fund shares	Equity in business or profession	Equity in motor vehicles	Equity in own home	Rental property equity	Other real estate equity	U.S. saving bonds	IRA or Keogh accounts	401K and thrift savings plan	Other assets
TOTAL	\$68,828	\$16,942	\$2,450	\$18,181	\$600	\$20,000	\$8,000	\$6,824	\$80,000	\$180,000	\$80,000	\$1,000	\$34,000	\$30,000	\$22,000
White	\$110,500	\$33,408	\$3,250	\$20,000	\$800	\$24,000	\$10,000	\$7,113	\$85,000	\$180,000	\$80,000	\$1,000	\$36,500	\$35,000	\$22,000
Black	\$6,314	\$2,124	\$500	(B)	\$242	\$4,750	\$2,000	\$3,916	\$50,000	\$155,000	\$50,000	\$550	\$15,000	\$12,000	(B)
Asian	\$89,339	\$29,339	\$4,500	(B)	\$900	\$19,000	\$6,000	\$7,839	\$120,000	\$130,000	(B)	(B)	\$26,000	\$38,000	(B)
Hispanic	\$7,683	\$4,010	\$700	(B)	\$300	\$8,000	\$2,000	\$5,267	\$47,000	\$150,000	\$90,000	\$1,000	\$17,000	\$15,000	\$5,000

(B) = Base is less than 200,000 households.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Survey of Income and Program Participation, 2008 Panel, Wave 10

Internet Release Date: 3/21/2013

Updated: May 13, 2013. Estimates for income quintiles were updated after correcting for an inconsistency in how the cut-off points for income quintiles were set.

Updated: July 12, 2013. Estimates for Type of Household by Age of Householder were updated to maintain consistency with prior year tabulations.

<http://www.census.gov/people/wealth/data/dtables.html>

**Appendix 4.3: Population Living in Poverty by Race, Sex, and Age, 2006–10 Annual Average**

	City of Pittsburgh			Allegheny County			Pittsburgh MSA			United States		
	Number	Measure used to calculate %	Percent in poverty	Number	Measure used to calculate %	Percent in poverty	Number	Measure used to calculate %	Percent in poverty	Number	Measure used to calculate %	Percent in poverty
<b>Males</b>	25,819	146,123	17.7%	59,067	584,392	10.1%	110,924	1,137,206	9.8%	18,063,626	149,398,724	12.1%
<b>17 years and under</b>	7,782	26,562	29.3%	19,771	126,199	15.7%	38,614	248,769	15.5%	7,085,844	37,890,502	18.7%
Population living in correctional facilities	91			102			212			49,953		
Adjusted total	7,873		29.6%	19,873		15.7%	38,826		15.6%	7,135,797		18.8%
<b>18 to 64 years</b>	16,369	102,091	16.0%	34,657	375,853	9.2%	63,563	722,709	8.8%	9,845,277	94,945,085	10.4%
Population living in correctional facilities	4,159			4,266			8,797			2,038,056		
Adjusted total	20,528		20.1%	38,923		10.4%	72,360		10.0%	11,883,333		12.5%
<b>65 years and above</b>	1,668	17,470	9.5%	4,639	82,340	5.6%	8,747	165,728	5.3%	1,132,505	16,563,137	6.8%
Population living in correctional facilities	17			17			52			26,805		
Adjusted total	1,685		9.6%	4,656		5.7%	8,799		5.3%	1,159,310		7.0%
<b>Females</b>	37,004	161,880	22.9%	87,413	638,674	13.7%	158,864	1,221,107	13.0%	22,853,887	154,566,548	14.8%
<b>17 years and under</b>	8,102	26,729	30.3%	21,156	120,543	17.6%	39,336	236,594	16.6%	6,894,653	36,142,615	19.1%
Population living in correctional facilities	18			32			60			9,044		
Adjusted total	8,120		30.4%	21,188		17.6%	39,396		16.7%	6,903,697		19.1%



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	City of Pittsburgh			Allegheny County			Pittsburgh MSA			United States		
	Number	Measure used to calculate %	Percent in poverty	Number	Measure used to calculate %	Percent in Poverty	Number	Measure used to calculate %	Percent in Poverty	Number	Measure used to Calculate %	Percent in Poverty
<b>18 to 64 years</b>	25,017	107,800	23.2%	52,871	393,795	13.4%	95,754	743,208	12.9%	13,537,448	96,237,657	14.1%
Population living in correctional facilities	286			294			569			203,812		
Adjusted total	25,303		23.5%	53,165		13.5%	96,323		13.0%	13,741,260		14.3%
<b>65 years and above</b>	3,885	27,351	14.2%	13,386	124,336	10.8%	23,774	241,305	9.9%	2,421,786	22,186,276	10.9%
Population living in correctional facilities	0			0			0			1,619		
Adjusted total	3,885		14.2%	13,386		10.8%	23,774		9.9%	2,423,405		10.9%
<b>White, non-Hispanic</b>	29,927	201,050	14.9%	85,607	992,497	8.6%	191,342	2,062,869	9.3%	18,334,837	196,572,772	9.3%
<b>Males</b>	12,720	96,912	13.1%	34,217	476,064	7.2%	78,108	995,998	7.8%	8,000,583	96,581,230	8.3%
<b>17 years and under</b>	1,965	12,344	15.9%	7,984	91,223	8.8%	22,338	202,422	11.0%	2,305,175	20,851,461	11.1%
Population living in correctional facilities	8			12			60			14,202		
Adjusted total	1,973		16.0%	7,996		8.8%	22,398		11.1%	2,319,377		11.1%
<b>18 to 64 years</b>	9,750	71,060	13.7%	22,542	310,668	7.3%	48,156	638,406	7.5%	5,000,179	62,251,366	8.0%
Population living in correctional facilities	1,708			1,740			3,893			762,327		
Adjusted total	11,458		16.1%	24,282		7.8%	52,049		8.2%	5,762,506		9.3%
<b>65 years and above</b>	1,005	13,508	7.4%	3,691	74,173	5.0%	7,614	155,170	4.9%	695,229	13,478,403	5.2%
Population living in correctional facilities	10			10			35			16,753		
Adjusted total	1,015		7.5%	3,701		5.0%	7,649		4.9%	711,982		5.3%
<b>Females</b>	17,207	104,138	16.5%	51,390	516,433	10.0%	113,234	1,066,871	10.6%	10,334,254	99,991,542	10.3%
<b>17 years and under</b>	1,910	86,441	2.2%	8,707	11,996	72.6%	22,605	191,275	11.8%	2,230,111	19,741,854	11.3%
Population living in correctional facilities	2			5			14			3,424		
Adjusted total	1,912		2.2%	8,712		72.6%	22,619		11.8%	2,233,535		11.3%
<b>18 to 64 years</b>	13,187	72,024	18.3%	31,884	318,893	10.0%	69,900	651,016	10.7%	6,549,259	62,495,654	10.5%
Population living in correctional facilities	161			163			371			107,875		
Adjusted total	13,348		18.5%	32,047		10.0%	70,271		10.8%	6,657,134		10.7%
<b>65 years and above</b>	2,110	20,118	10.5%	10,799	111,099	9.7%	20,729	224,580	9.2%	1,554,884	17,754,034	8.8%
Population living in correctional facilities	0			0			0			1,080		
Adjusted total	2,110		10.5%	10,799		9.7%	20,729		9.2%	1,555,964		8.8%
<b>Black alone</b>	26,170	79,422	33.0%	47,668	158,648	30.0%	57,399	191,525	30.0%	9,180,061	37,978,752	24.2%
<b>Males</b>	9,826	35,448	27.7%	18,841	72,575	26.0%	23,029	89,346	25.8%	3,923,408	18,076,960	21.7%
<b>17 years and under</b>	4,929	11,104	44.4%	9,306	23,383	39.8%	11,267	27,776	40.6%	1,893,992	5,514,476	34.3%
Population living in correctional facilities	74			79			130			23,242		
Adjusted total	5,003		45.1%	9,385		40.1%	11,397		41.0%	1,917,234		34.8%
<b>18 to 64 years</b>	4,307	20,843	20.7%	8,719	42,724	20.4%	10,800	53,607	20.1%	1,843,156	11,288,630	16.3%
Population living in correctional facilities	2,288			2,361			4,384			835,515		
Adjusted total	6,595		31.6%	11,080		25.9%	15,184		28.3%	2,678,671		23.7%
<b>65 years and above</b>	590	3,501	16.9%	816	6,468	12.6%	962	7,963	12.1%	186,260	1,273,854	14.6%
Population living in correctional facilities	7			7			17			6,449		
Adjusted total	597		17.1%	823		12.7%	979		12.3%	192,709		15.1%

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## 4.1–4.8

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	City of Pittsburgh			Allegheny County			Pittsburgh MSA			United States		
	Number	Measure used to calculate %	Percent in poverty	Number	Measure used to calculate %	Percent in Poverty	Number	Measure used to calculate %	Percent in poverty	Number	Measure used to Calculate %	Percent in poverty
<b>Females</b>	16,344	43,974	37.2%	28,827	86,073	33.5%	34,370	102,179	33.6%	5,256,653	19,901,792	26.4%
<b>17 years and under</b>	5,240	10,984	47.7%	9,805	22,523	43.5%	11,766	26,948	43.7%	1,861,618	5,321,379	35.0%
Population living in correctional facilities	15			25			41			3,095		
Adjusted total	5,255		47.8%	9,830		43.6%	11,807		43.8%	1,864,713		35.0%
<b>18 to 64 years</b>	9,436	26,368	35.8%	16,624	52,225	31.8%	19,848	61,623	32.2%	2,960,725	12,582,592	23.5%
Population living in correctional facilities	124			129			189			58,496		
Adjusted total	9,560		36.3%	16,753		32.1%	20,037		32.5%	3,019,221		24.0%
<b>65 years and above</b>	1,668	6,622	25.2%	2,398	11,325	21.2%	2,756	13,608	20.3%	434,310	1,997,821	21.7%
Population living in correctional facilities	0			0			0			314		
Adjusted total	1,668		25.2%	2,398		21.2%	2,756		20.3%	434,624		21.8%
<b>Asian alone</b>	2,622	12,576	20.8%	4,364	32,667	13.4%	5,219	39,324	13.3%	1,580,505	14,185,493	11.1%
<b>Males</b>	1,467	6,241	23.5%	2,157	16,401	13.2%	2,536	19,297	13.1%	732,477	6,759,062	10.8%
<b>17 years and under</b>	70	594	11.8%	318	3,364	9.5%	437	4,179	10.5%	189,500	1,597,276	11.9%
Population living in correctional facilities	0			0			0			358		
Adjusted total	70		11.8%	318		9.5%	437		10.5%	189,858		11.9%
<b>18 to 64 years</b>	1,335	5,495	24.3%	1,766	12,114	14.6%	2,004	13,991	14.3%	479,153	4,603,954	10.4%
Population living in correctional facilities	3			3			14			14,967		
Adjusted total	1,338		24.3%	1,769		14.6%	2,018		14.4%	494,120		10.7%
<b>65 years and above</b>	62	152	40.8%	73	923	7.9%	95	1,127	8.4%	63,824	557,832	11.4%
Population living in correctional facilities	0			0			0			99		
Adjusted total	62		40.8%	73		7.9%	95		8.4%	63,923		11.5%
<b>Females</b>	1,155	6,335	18.2%	2,207	16,266	13.6%	2,683	20,027	13.4%	848,028	7,426,431	11.4%
<b>17 years and under</b>	64	978	6.5%	384	3,457	11.1%	485	4,500	10.8%	181,883	1,564,117	11.6%
Population living in correctional facilities	0			0			0			139		
Adjusted total	64		6.5%	384		11.1%	485		10.8%	182,022		11.6%
<b>18 to 64 years</b>	1,033	5,035	20.5%	1,755	11,887	14.8%	2,100	14,174	14.8%	569,200	5,128,177	11.1%
Population living in correctional facilities	1			1			1			1,887		
Adjusted total	1,034		20.5%	1,756		14.8%	2,101		14.8%	571,087		11.1%
<b>65 years and above</b>	58	322	18.0%	68	922	7.4%	98	1,353	7.2%	96,945	734,137	13.2%
Population living in correctional facilities	0			0			0			24		
Adjusted total	58		18.0%	68		7.4%	98		7.2%	96,969		13.2%
<b>Hispanic alone</b>	1,799	7,085	25.4%	3,042	17,627	17.3%	5,169	28,185	18.3%	10,470,990	47,727,533	21.9%
<b>Males</b>	1,030	4,026	25.6%	1,444	8,915	16.2%	2,410	14,412	16.7%	4,788,746	24,276,735	19.7%
<b>17 years and under</b>	297	945	31.4%	488	2,794	17.5%	992	4,775	20.8%	2,379,254	8,346,659	28.5%
Population living in correctional facilities	5			6			12			10,869		
Adjusted total	302		32.0%	494		17.7%	1,004		21.0%	2,390,123		28.6%
<b>18 to 64 years</b>	733	2,953	24.8%	932	5,691	16.4%	1,392	8,798	15.8%	2,239,767	14,855,953	15.1%
Population living in correctional facilities	184			188			516			389,166		
Adjusted total	917		31.1%	1,120		19.7%	1,908		21.7%	2,628,933		17.7%

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	City of Pittsburgh			Allegheny County			Pittsburgh MSA			United States		
	Number	Measure used to calculate %	Percent in poverty	Number	Measure used to calculate %	Percent in poverty	Number	Measure used to calculate %	Percent in poverty	Number	Measure used to Calculate %	Percent in poverty
<b>65 years and above</b>	0	128	0.0%	24	430	5.6%	26	839	3.1%	169,725	1,074,123	15.8%
Population living in correctional facilities	0			0			0			3,154		
Adjusted total	0		0.0%	24		5.6%	26		3.1%	172,879		16.1%
<b>Females</b>	769	3,059	25.1%	1,598	8,712	18.3%	2,759	13,773	20.0%	5,682,244	23,450,798	24.2%
<b>17 years and under</b>	209	812	25.7%	447	2,730	16.4%	950	4,526	21.0%	2,306,660	7,975,272	28.9%
Population living in correctional facilities	0			0			2			1,884		
Adjusted total	209		25.7%	447		16.4%	952		21.0%	2,308,544		28.9%
<b>18 to 64 years</b>	495	2,088	23.7%	1,058	5,412	19.5%	1,660	8,306	20.0%	3,073,871	14,004,147	21.9%
Population living in correctional facilities	0			0			5			28,644		
Adjusted total	495		23.7%	1,058		19.5%	1,665			3,102,515		22.2%
<b>65 years and above</b>	65	159	40.9%	93	570	16.3%	149	941	15.8%	301,713	1,471,379	20.5%
Population living in correctional facilities	0			0			0			173		
Adjusted total	65		40.9%	93		16.3%	149		15.8%	301,886		20.5%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Table B10001 (Sex by Age), 2006–10, American Community Survey

Note: Poverty data from the census excludes institutional group quarters, including jails and prisons. The jail and prison population was added to the census poverty counts in order to take into account this poor population.

#### Appendix 4.4a: Sheltered Homeless Persons by Race/Ethnicity for Allegheny County, 2010–11

Characteristic(s)	Persons in families in emergency shelters	Persons in families in transitional housing	Persons in families in permanent supportive housing	Individuals in emergency shelters	Individuals in transitional housing	Individuals in permanent supportive housing
<b>Number of sheltered adults</b>	246	270	391	2,288	590	407
<b>Number of sheltered children</b>	399	346	406	0	0	0
<b>Number of sheltered homeless persons (total)</b>	645	616	797	2,288	590	407
<b>Percent race/ethnicity</b>						
White, non-Hispanic	21%	31%	38%	43%	44%	51%
Black or African American	72%	64%	60%	48%	54%	47%
Asian	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%
Hispanic	3%	3%	1%	2%	2%	0%
Several Races	5%	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%

Source: Data from the Homeless Management Information System Submitted for the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's 2011 Annual Homeless Assessment Report to Congress (Web site: <http://www.hudhdx.info/PublicReports.aspx>).

## 4.1–4.8

**Appendix 4.4b: Sheltered Homeless Persons by Race/Ethnicity for Allegheny County, 2010–11**

Characteristic(s)	Persons in Families in Emergency Shelters, Transitional Housing, or Permanent Supportive Housing		Individuals in Emergency Shelters, Transitional Housing, or Permanent Supportive Housing		Overall	
White, non-Hispanic	629	31.2%	1451	45.6%	2080	40.0%
Black or African American	1337	66.2%	1608	50.5%	2945	56.6%
Asian	6	0.3%	46	1.4%	52	1.0%
Hispanic	46	2.3%	80	2.5%	126	2.4%

Source: Data from the Homeless Management Information System submitted for the Department of Housing and Urban Development's 2011 Annual Homeless Assessment Report to Congress (Web site: <http://www.hudhdx.info/PublicReports.aspx>)

**Appendix 4.4c: Sheltered Homeless Persons by Race/Ethnicity for United States, 2012**

Characteristic(s)	Sheltered Homeless People
White, non-Hispanic	38.9%
Black or African American	39.4%
Asian	1.6%
Hispanic	16.3%

Source: <https://www.onecpd.info/resources/documents/2012-AHAR-Volume-2.pdf>

**Appendix 4.5: Occupied Housing Units by Race/Ethnicity, 2007–11 Annual Average**

	City of Pittsburgh		Allegheny County		Pittsburgh MSA		United States	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Occupied Units: Race of Householder</b>	134,001	100.0%	523,175	100.0%	985,980	100.0%	114,761,359	100.0%
White, non-Hispanic	90,732	100.0%	433,088	100.0%	875,104	100.0%	81,239,345	100.0%
Black alone	32,688	100.0%	65,737	100.0%	78,013	100.0%	13,734,220	100.0%
Asian alone	5,970	100.0%	12,472	100.0%	14,597	100.0%	4,574,279	100.0%
Hispanic	2,703	100.0%	6,242	100.0%	9,411	100.0%	13,159,153	100.0%
<b>Owner Occupied</b>	67,751	50.6%	347,353	66.4%	698,993	70.9%	75,896,759	66.1%
White, non-Hispanic	53,873	59.4%	313,156	72.3%	655,073	74.9%	59,487,302	73.2%
Black alone	11,034	33.8%	23,916	36.4%	28,852	37.0%	6,214,668	45.2%
Asian alone	1,398	23.4%	5,178	41.5%	6,554	44.9%	2,687,633	58.8%
Hispanic	708	26.2%	2,733	43.8%	4,634	49.2%	6,350,375	48.3%
<b>Renter Occupied</b>	66,250	49.4%	175,822	33.6%	286,987	29.1%	38,864,600	33.9%
White, non-Hispanic	36,859	40.6%	119,932	27.7%	220,031	25.1%	21,752,043	26.8%
Black alone	21,654	66.2%	41,821	63.6%	49,161	63.0%	7,519,552	54.8%
Asian alone	4,572	76.6%	7,294	58.5%	8,043	55.1%	1,886,646	41.2%
Hispanic	1,995	73.8%	3,509	56.2%	4,777	50.8%	6,808,778	51.7%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007–11

Notes: Occupied Units: Race of Householder, Owner Occupied, and Renter Occupied are not the sums of the racial groups provided. The data has been taken from Tenure by Age of Householder.

Appendix 4.6a: Employment Status for Civilian Males Ages 16 and Older by Race, 2007–11

	City of Pittsburgh		Allegheny County		Pittsburgh MSA		United States	
<b>In Labor Force</b>								
White, non-Hispanic	57,361	100.0%	278,894	100.0%	565,585	100.0%	54,715,910	100.0%
Black alone	14,233	100.0%	31,520	100.0%	38,123	100.0%	8,324,166	100.0%
Asian alone	3,938	100.0%	10,137	100.0%	11,829	100.0%	4,004,632	100.0%
Hispanic	2,255	100.0%	5,017	100.0%	7,467	100.0%	13,229,249	100.0%
<b>Employed</b>								
White, non-Hispanic	53,370	93.0%	260,282	93.3%	525,413	92.9%	50,505,483	92.3%
Black alone	11,467	80.6%	26,097	82.8%	31,728	83.2%	6,929,869	83.3%
Asian alone	3,745	95.1%	9,770	96.4%	11,427	96.6%	3,729,377	93.1%
Hispanic	1,942	86.1%	4,542	90.5%	6,758	90.5%	11,897,565	89.9%
<b>Unemployed</b>								
White, non-Hispanic	3,991	7.0%	18,612	6.7%	40,172	7.1%	4,210,427	7.7%
Black alone	2,766	19.4%	5,423	17.2%	6,395	16.8%	1,394,297	16.7%
Asian alone	193	4.9%	367	3.6%	402	3.4%	275,255	6.9%
Hispanic	313	13.9%	475	9.5%	709	9.5%	1,331,684	10.1%

Appendix 4.6b: Employment Status for Civilian Females Ages 16 and Older by Race, 2007–11

	City of Pittsburgh		Allegheny County		Pittsburgh MSA		United States	
<b>In Labor Force</b>								
White, non-Hispanic	55,330	100.0%	258,974	100.0%	512,691	100.0%	48,615,434	100.0%
Black alone	18,968	100.0%	39,807	100.0%	46,035	100.0%	9,746,811	100.0%
Asian alone	3,347	100.0%	7,696	100.0%	9,276	100.0%	3,681,319	100.0%
Hispanic	1,658	100.0%	3,932	100.0%	5,851	100.0%	9,954,666	100.0%
<b>Employed</b>								
White, non-Hispanic	51,761	93.5%	245,054	94.6%	483,825	94.4%	45,428,603	93.4%
Black alone	16,236	85.6%	34,332	86.2%	39,830	86.5%	8,428,784	86.5%
Asian alone	3,043	90.9%	7,179	93.3%	8,671	93.5%	3,426,685	93.1%
Hispanic	1,509	91.0%	3,559	90.5%	5,212	89.1%	8,832,595	88.7%
<b>Unemployed</b>								
White, non-Hispanic	3,569	6.5%	13,920	5.4%	28,866	5.6%	3,186,831	6.6%
Black alone	2,732	14.4%	5,475	13.8%	6,205	13.5%	1,318,027	13.5%
Asian alone	304	9.1%	517	6.7%	605	6.5%	254,634	6.9%
Hispanic	149	9.0%	373	9.5%	639	10.9%	1,122,071	11.3%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007–11

Note: Ages 16 and over is a combination of 16–65 and 65 and over.

## 4.1–4.8

**Appendix 4.6c: Employment Status for Civilians Ages 16 and Older by Race/Ethnicity, 2007–11 Annual Average**

	City of Pittsburgh		Allegheny County		Pittsburgh MSA		United States	
<b>In labor force</b>	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
White, non-Hispanic	112,691	100%	537,868	100%	1,078,276	100%	103,331,344	100%
Black alone	33,201	100%	71,327	100%	84,158	100%	18,070,977	100%
Asian alone	7,285	100%	17,833	100%	21,105	100%	7,685,951	100%
Hispanic	3,913	100%	8,949	100%	13,318	100%	23,183,915	100%
<b>Employed</b>								
White, non-Hispanic	105,131	93.3%	505,336	94.0%	1,009,238	93.6%	95,934,086	92.8%
Black alone	27,703	83.4%	60,429	84.7%	71,558	85.0%	15,358,653	85.0%
Asian alone	6,788	93.2%	16,949	95.0%	20,098	95.2%	7,156,062	93.1%
Hispanic	3,451	88.2%	8,101	90.5%	11,970	89.9%	20,730,160	89.4%
<b>Unemployed</b>								
White, non-Hispanic	7,560	6.7%	32,532	6.0%	69,038	6.4%	7,397,258	7.2%
Black alone	5,498	16.6%	10,898	15.3%	12,600	15.0%	2,712,324	15.0%
Asian alone	497	6.8%	884	5.0%	1,007	4.8%	529,889	6.9%
Hispanic	462	11.8%	848	9.5%	1,348	10.1%	2,453,755	10.6%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007–11

Note: Ages 16 and over is a combination of 16–65 and 65 and over.

**Appendix 4.7: Occupations of Employed Civilian Population Ages 16 and Older by Race/Ethnicity, 2009–11 Annual Average**

	City of Pittsburgh		Allegheny County		Pittsburgh MSA		United States	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total workers</b>	144,252	100.0%	591,846	100.0%	1,111,954	100.0%	140,145,661	100.0%
White, non-Hispanic	104,561	100.0%	499,501	100.0%	997,533	100.0%	94,261,495	100.0%
Black alone	26,432	100.0%	59,079	100.0%	70,501	100.0%	15,090,344	100.0%
Asian alone	7,134	100.0%	17,456	100.0%	20,728	100.0%	7,228,579	100.0%
Hispanic	3,632	100.0%	8,357	100.0%	12,354	100.0%	20,908,600	100.0%
<b>Management, professional, and related occupations</b>	61,447	42.60%	248,526	41.99%	416,987	37.50%	50,372,150	35.94%
White, non-Hispanic	47,161	45.10%	215,416	43.13%	377,981	37.89%	37,726,938	40.02%
Black alone	6,750	25.54%	14,696	24.88%	16,729	23.73%	4,269,049	28.29%
Asian alone	5,123	71.81%	11,873	68.02%	13,632	65.77%	3,502,418	48.45%
Hispanic	1,436	39.54%	3,374	40.37%	4,476	36.23%	3,979,928	19.03%
<b>Service occupations</b>	31,579	21.89%	104,343	17.63%	197,019	17.72%	25,241,477	18.01%
White, non-Hispanic	19,660	18.80%	78,932	15.80%	165,457	16.59%	14,060,634	14.92%

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	City of Pittsburgh		Allegheny County		Pittsburgh MSA		United States	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Black alone	9,168	34.69%	19,692	33.33%	23,098	32.76%	3,842,475	25.46%
Asian alone	923	12.94%	2,158	12.36%	2,972	14.34%	1,235,510	17.09%
Hispanic	1210	33.31%	2,009	24.04%	2,981	24.13%	5,547,530	26.53%
<b>Sales and office occupations</b>	33,354	23.12%	149,454	25.25%	276,721	24.89%	34,855,682	24.87%
White, non-Hispanic	24,701	23.62%	128,596	25.74%	250,965	25.16%	24,060,015	25.52%
Black alone	6,454	24.42%	14,948	25.30%	17,738	25.16%	3,905,180	25.88%
Asian alone	823	11.54%	2,270	13.00%	2,715	13.10%	1,558,841	21.56%
Hispanic	661	18.20%	1,774	21.23%	2,588	20.95%	4,641,865	22.20%
<b>Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations</b>	6,502	4.51%	35,804	6.05%	85,802	7.72%	12,319,188	8.79%
White, non-Hispanic	5442	5.20%	33,537	6.71%	84,156	8.44%	8,340,758	8.85%
Black alone	995	3.76%	2,454	4.15%	3,042	4.31%	828,086	5.49%
Asian alone	37	0.52%	165	0.95%	238	1.15%	240,686	3.33%
Hispanic	251	6.91%	661	7.91%	901	7.29%	3,263,896	15.61%
<b>Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations</b>	2,443	1.69%	14,874	2.51%	35,901	3.23%	4,657,113	3.32%
White, non-Hispanic	1,981	1.89%	13,522	2.71%	34,255	3.43%	3,360,706	3.57%
Black alone	414	1.57%	1,151	1.95%	1,352	1.92%	356,484	2.36%
Asian alone	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
Hispanic	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
<b>Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations</b>	4,259	2.95%	21,872	3.70%	51,318	4.62%	7,203,704	5.14%
White, non-Hispanic	3,387	3.24%	19,743	3.95%	48,573	4.87%	4,540,075	4.82%
Black alone	518	1.96%	1,240	2.10%	1,560	2.21%	424,702	2.81%
Asian alone	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
Hispanic	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
<b>Production, transportation, and material moving occupations</b>	11,033	7.65%	52,378	8.85%	132,448	11.91%	16,776,881	11.97%
White, non-Hispanic	7,597	7.27%	43,020	8.61%	118,974	11.93%	10,073,150	10.69%
Black alone	3,065	11.60%	7,289	12.34%	9,894	14.03%	2,245,554	14.88%
Asian alone	228	3.20%	990	5.67%	1,171	5.65%	691,124	9.56%
Hispanic	74	2.04%	539	6.45%	1,408	11.40%	3,475,381	16.62%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009–11 American Community Survey

## 4.1–4.8

**Appendix 4.8: Means of Transportation to Work for Workers 16 Years and Older by Race/Ethnicity, 2007–11 Annual Average**

	City of Pittsburgh		Allegheny County		Pittsburgh MSA		United States	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total workers</b>	141,493	100%	584,459	100%	1,097,248	100%	139,488,206	100%
White alone, non-Hispanic	102,685	100%	494,906	100%	986,773	100%	94,451,067	100%
Black alone	26,644	100%	58,441	100%	69,158	100%	15,066,056	100%
Asian alone	6,622	100%	16,482	100%	19,525	100%	7,016,286	100%
Hispanic	3,335	100%	7,886	100%	11,694	100%	20,339,391	100%
<b>Car, truck, or van</b>	90,100	63.68%	472,706	80.88%	945,611	86.18%	120,315,446	86.25%
White alone, non-Hispanic	70,458	68.62%	415,385	83.93%	870,577	88.22%	83,172,771	88.06%
Black alone	13,994	52.52%	36,408	62.30%	45,335	65.55%	12,315,204	81.74%
Asian alone	2,801	42.30%	10,610	64.37%	13,257	67.90%	5,624,530	80.16%
Hispanic	1,549	46.45%	5,367	68.06%	8,485	72.56%	16,966,834	83.42%
<b>Drive alone (car, truck, van)</b>	75,700	53.50%	415,953	71.17%	843,966	76.92%	106,138,652	76.09%
White alone, non-Hispanic	59,728	58.17%	368,324	74.42%	781,690	79.22%	75,173,978	79.59%
Black alone	11,414	42.84%	30,743	52.61%	38,055	55.03%	10,773,743	71.51%
Asian alone	2,290	34.58%	8,479	51.44%	10,698	54.79%	4,667,794	66.53%
Hispanic	1,344	40.30%	4,403	55.83%	7,187	61.46%	13,619,521	66.96%
<b>Carpooled (car, truck, van)</b>	14,400	10.18%	56,753	9.71%	101,645	9.26%	14,176,794	10.16%
White alone, non-Hispanic	10,730	10.45%	47,061	9.51%	88,887	9.01%	7,998,793	8.47%
Black alone	2,580	9.68%	5,665	9.69%	7,280	10.53%	1,541,461	10.23%
Asian alone	511	7.72%	2,131	12.93%	2,559	13.11%	956,736	13.64%
Hispanic	205	6.15%	964	12.22%	1,298	11.10%	3,347,313	16.46%
<b>Public transportation (excluding taxicabs)</b>	26,908	19.02%	57,187	9.78%	62,699	5.71%	6,915,130	4.96%
White alone, non-Hispanic	14,370	13.99%	35,814	7.24%	40,648	4.12%	2,757,407	2.92%
Black alone	9,506	35.68%	15,949	27.29%	16,486	23.84%	1,699,405	11.28%
Asian alone	1,663	25.11%	3,035	18.41%	3,109	15.92%	742,903	10.59%
Hispanic	934	28.01%	1,415	17.94%	1,480	12.66%	1,613,407	7.93%
<b>Taxicab, motorcycle, bicycle, or other means</b>	3,255	2.30%	7,276	1.24%	11,592	1.06%	2,419,660	1.73%
White alone, non-Hispanic	2,465	2.40%	5,782	1.17%	9,795	0.99%	1,467,262	1.55%
Black alone	441	1.66%	826	1.41%	991	1.43%	254,990	1.69%
Asian alone	142	2.14%	293	1.78%	323	1.65%	111,453	1.59%
Hispanic	58	1.74%	132	1.67%	226	1.93%	521,871	2.57%

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	City of Pittsburgh		Allegheny County		Pittsburgh MSA		United States	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Walked</b>	16,001	11.31%	26,142	4.47%	39,987	3.64%	3,948,202	2.83%
White alone, non-Hispanic	11,428	11.13%	19,771	3.99%	32,041	3.25%	2,455,124	2.60%
Black alone	2,164	8.12%	3,563	6.10%	4,320	6.25%	428,115	2.84%
Asian alone	1,439	21.73%	1,607	9.75%	1,809	9.27%	286,977	4.09%
Hispanic	704	21.11%	774	9.81%	1,133	9.69%	675,325	3.32%
<b>Worked at home</b>	5,229	3.70%	21,148	3.62%	37,359	3.40%	5,889,768	4.22%
White alone, non-Hispanic	3,964	3.86%	18,154	3.67%	33,712	3.42%	4,598,503	4.87%
Black alone	539	2.02%	1,695	2.90%	2,026	2.93%	368,342	2.44%
Asian alone	577	8.71%	937	5.68%	1,027	5.26%	250,423	3.57%
Hispanic	90	2.70%	198	2.51%	370	3.16%	561,954	2.76%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007–11 American Community Survey

B08101: Means of transportation to work by age - Universe: Workers 16 years and over, B08105H: Means of transportation to work (White alone, not Hispanic or Latino) - Universe: White alone, not Hispanic or Latino workers 16 years and over, B08105B: Means of transportation to work (Black or African American alone), B08105D: Means of transportation to work (Asian alone), B08105D: Means of transportation to work (Hispanic or Latino)

## Appendix 4.9: Vehicles Available in Households by Race and Ethnicity, 2007–11

	City of Pittsburgh		Allegheny County		Pittsburgh MSA		United States	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>	132,085	100%	515,300	100%	979,288	100%	97,480,826	100%
White alone, non-Hispanic	90,830	68.77%	438,191	85.04%	886,967	90.57%	80,273,033	82.35%
Black alone	36,113	27.34%	66,900	12.98%	79,902	8.16%	13,141,111	13.48%
Asian alone	5,142	3.89%	10,209	1.98%	12,419	1.27%	4,066,682	4.17%
Hispanic	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<b>No vehicle available</b>	32,602	24.68%	72,578	14.08%	106,929	10.92%	8,082,583	8.29%
White alone, non-Hispanic	17,000	18.72%	46,129	10.53%	76,748	8.65%	4,921,952	6.13%
Black alone	14,833	41.07%	25,267	37.77%	28,894	36.16%	2,706,746	20.60%
Asian alone	769	14.96%	1,182	11.58%	1,287	10.36%	453,885	11.16%
Hispanic	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<b>One or more vehicles available</b>	99,483	75.32%	442,722	85.92%	872,359	89.08%	89,398,243	91.71%
White alone, non-Hispanic	73,830	81.28%	392,062	89.47%	810,219	91.35%	75,351,081	93.87%
Black alone	21,280	58.93%	41,633	62.23%	51,008	63.84%	10,434,365	79.40%
Asian alone	4,373	85.04%	9,027	88.42%	11,132	89.64%	3,612,797	88.84%
Hispanic	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007–11, American Community Survey

B25044B: Vehicles available (Black or African American alone householder), B25044A: Vehicles available (Whites alone),

B25044I: Vehicles available (Hispanic alone)

NA = Not available

## 5.1–5.2

### Appendix 5.1–5.2

Appendix 5.1: Index of Dissimilarity, 1980, 1990, 2000, and 2010			
	City of Pittsburgh	Pittsburgh MSA	United States
<b>Blacks</b>			
1980	77.8%	73.3%	72.8%
1990	74.2%	70.8%	57.5%
2000	66.5%	67.4%	63.8%
2010	56.6%	63.1%	59.1%
<b>Asians</b>			
1980	51%	45.5%	40.8%
1990	55.6%	51.3%	41.3%
2000	50.6%	48.9%	41.6%
2010	45.5%	48.9%	40.9%
<b>Hispanics</b>			
1980	33.8%	29.6%	50.3%
1990	34.7%	29%	50%
2000	31.6%	29%	50.8%
2010	23.3%	28.6%	48.5%

Source: U.S. 2010 Project. Residential Segregation [Data File]. Retrieved from <http://www.s4.brown.edu/us2010/Data/data.htm>

Appendix 5.2: Pittsburgh Regional Quality of Life Survey, 2011–12			
	City of Pittsburgh	Allegheny County	Pittsburgh MSA
<i>When thinking about the racial diversity, in your own neighborhood or local community, would you say that it is ...</i>			
<b>African American</b>			
Very diverse	23.2%	22%	25.1%
Somewhat diverse	56.1%	59.1%	60.1%
Not at all diverse	20.7%	18.8%	18.4%
<b>Non-African American</b>			
Very diverse	36.8%	19.6%	14.2%
Somewhat diverse	49.2%	55.8%	49%
Not at all diverse	14%	24.6%	36.8%
<i>How much of a problem, if any, do you think race relations are in your own neighborhood or local community?</i>			
<b>African American</b>			
Severe problem	11.6%	9.9%	8.3%
Moderate problem	10.1%	9.6%	12%
Minor problem	39.5%	36.9%	33.7%
Not a problem at all	38.7%	43.6%	46%

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	City of Pittsburgh	Allegheny County	Pittsburgh MSA
<b>Non-African American</b>			
Severe problem	5.4%	2.7%	3.2%
Moderate problem	15.3%	10.5%	8.5%
Minor problem	33.2%	26.1%	23.9%
Not a problem at all	46.1%	60.8%	64.4%
<i>How would you rate your neighborhood or local community as a place to live?</i>			
<b>African American</b>			
Excellent	12.3%	9.1%	10.2%
Very good	13.5%	15.8%	14.3%
Good	31%	34.2%	37.5%
Fair	37.4%	25.7%	24.5%
Poor	5.7%	15.3%	13.6%
<b>Non-African American</b>			
Excellent	24.6%	23.4%	23.7%
Very good	24.7%	36.8%	39%
Good	29.8%	26.9%	24%
Fair	17%	9.4%	10.1%
Poor	3.9%	3.6%	3.2%
<i>Thinking about the overall quality of life in [Southwestern Pennsylvania] the region, how would you rate the region as a place to live?</i>			
<b>African American</b>			
Excellent	7%	4.8%	4%
Very good	26.9%	23.5%	23.7%
Good	23.3%	27.8%	25.9%
Fair	36.8%	36%	39%
Poor	6%	7.9%	7.4%
<b>Non-African American</b>			
Excellent	22%	18.9%	17.3%
Very good	39.9%	46.2%	45%
Good	25.5%	24.4%	26%
Fair	8.6%	7.7%	8.7%
Poor	4%	2.9%	3%

(Continued on page 116)

## 5.1–5.2

(Continued from page 115)

	City of Pittsburgh	Allegheny County	Pittsburgh MSA
<i>In general, how do you think your neighborhood compares with other neighborhoods in the area with regard to the amount of crime? Do you think it has more crime than other neighborhoods, about the same amount of crime, or less crime?</i>			
<b>African American</b>			
More crime	14.2%	17.4%	14.6%
About the same	43%	37.4%	35.6%
Less crime	42.8%	45.2%	49.8%
<b>Non-African American</b>			
More crime	13.4%	7.7%	6.8%
About the same	30.7%	27.4%	24.3%
Less crime	55.9%	64.8%	68.9%
<i>Comparing safety in your neighborhood now with safety a year ago, is there now...</i>			
<b>African American</b>			
More crime	24%	23.1%	23.7%
About the same	58.8%	52.1%	53.5%
Less crime	17.1%	24.8%	22.8%
<b>Non-African American</b>			
More crime	12.7%	12%	13.6%
About the same	64.6%	72.8%	72.9%
Less crime	22.7%	15.2%	13.5%
<i>How would you rate the police in your community in terms of giving protection to people in your neighborhood?</i>			
<b>African American</b>			
Excellent job	5.1%	11.9%	10.7%
Very good job	23.7%	18.7%	16.6%
Good job	24.5%	33%	30.8%
Fair job	37.8%	26.4%	27.1%
Poor job	8.8%	10%	14.8%
<b>Non-African American</b>			
Excellent job	25.5%	34.1%	27.6%
Very good job	24.1%	29.7%	29.2%
Good job	20.8%	21.1%	25%
Fair job	16.5%	9.4%	12.4%
Poor job	13.1%	5.8%	5.7%

(Continued on page 117)

(Continued from page 116)

	City of Pittsburgh	Allegheny County	Pittsburgh MSA
<i>Which of the following best describes the general approach you believe we ought to take with people convicted of crimes?</i>			
<b>African American</b>			
Emphasize rehabilitation to prepare them for re-entry into society	48.2%	45.5%	41.8%
Emphasize a mixture of rehabilitation and shorter prison terms	35.4%	31.6%	35.6%
Emphasize longer prison terms	16.4%	22.9%	22.6%
<b>Non-African American</b>			
Emphasize rehabilitation to prepare them for re-entry into society	36%	32.9%	31.1%
Emphasize a mixture of rehabilitation and shorter prison terms	44.8%	40.2%	38.2%
Emphasize longer prison terms	19.2%	26.9%	30.7%

Source: University of Pittsburgh University Center for Social and Urban Research. (2011–12). Pittsburgh Regional Quality of Life Survey. Retrieved from <http://www.ucsur.pitt.edu/qol.php>

## 6.1–6.12

### Appendix 6.1–6.12

Appendix 6.1: Life Expectancy by Race												
	Race									Ethnicity		
	White, non-Hispanic			Black, non-Hispanic			Asian			Hispanic		
	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females
City of Pittsburgh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Allegheny County, 1998	NA	75.1	80.2	NA	69.4	77.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Pittsburgh MSA, 2013–14*	78.6	NA	NA	72.4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
United States, 2010	78.8	76.4	81.1	74.7	71.4	77.7	NA	NA	NA	81.2	78.5	83.8

Sources: [http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr61/nvsr61\\_06.pdf](http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr61/nvsr61_06.pdf) (Table 6)  
<http://www.measureofamerica.org/maps/>

Notes: Pittsburgh Metro Area and Allegheny County: Hispanic is treated similar to race category.

NA = Not available

Appendix 6.2: Infant Mortality by Race								
	Race						Ethnicity	
	White		Black		Asian		Hispanic	
	Number	Per 1,000 live births	Number	Per 1,000 live births	Number	Per 1,000 live Births	Number	Per 1,000 live births
City of Pittsburgh, 2010	11	6.10	15	12.30	NA	NA	NA	NA
Allegheny County, 2011	54	5.8	39	15.1	3	ND	1	ND
Pittsburgh MSA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
United States, 2010	11,025	5.10	7,401	11.63	141	NA	5,170	5.47

Infant Mortality = Infant deaths under one year

Sources: Allegheny County Health Department, County Health Profiles (2012), [www.portal.pa.us](http://www.portal.pa.us) and [http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr61/nvsr61\\_06.pdf](http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr61/nvsr61_06.pdf) (table 4)

ND = Not displayed because counts are less than 10

NA = Data not available to calculate statistics

**Appendix 6.3: Low Birth Weight as Percent of Live Births by Race**

	Race						Ethnicity	
	White		Black		Asian		Hispanic	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
City of Pittsburgh, 2012	109	6.20%	170	15.00%	NA	NA	188	13.10%
Allegheny County, 2011	604	6.40%	322	12.40%	55	8.50%	22	8.40%
Pittsburgh MSA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
United States, 2012	NA	6.97%	NA	13.18%	NA	NA	NA	6.97%

Low Birth Weight = Birth weight under 2,500g

Percent = The percent of births within a specific race

Sources: Allegheny County Preliminary Natality Report 2011–12.

Retrieved from [http://www.achd.net/biostats/pubs/pdf/2011\\_2012\\_natality\\_prelim.pdf](http://www.achd.net/biostats/pubs/pdf/2011_2012_natality_prelim.pdf)

<https://apps.health.pa.gov/EpiQMS/asp/ChooseDataset.asp>

[http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr62/nvsr62\\_09.pdf](http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr62/nvsr62_09.pdf) table 23

NA = Data not available to calculate statistics

**Appendix 6.4: Live Births for Girls <20 Years of Age by Race, Allegheny County, 2011**

	Race						Ethnicity	
	White		Black		Asian		Hispanic	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Under 15	3	ND	8	ND	0	ND	1	NA
15–17	86	5.30	138	34.10	0	ND	4	NA
18–19	195	15.30	291	93.30	3	ND	10	NA

Rate is per 1,000 females

Source: <https://apps.health.pa.gov/EpiQMS/asp/ChooseDataset.asp>

ND = Not displayed because counts are less than 10

NA = Data not available to calculate statistics

**Appendix 6.5: Live Births for Girls <20 Years of Age by Race, United States, 2012**

	Race						Ethnicity	
	White		Black		Asian		Hispanic	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Under 15	2,182	0.30	1,339	0.80	62	0.10	1,396	0.60
15–17	60,718	13.00	22,441	22.00	1,408	4.10	33,760	25.50
18–19	155,191	48.30	55,033	74.40	4,121	17.70	68,962	77.20

Rate is per 1,000 females

Source: [http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr62/nvsr62\\_09.pdf](http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr62/nvsr62_09.pdf)

## 6.1–6.12

**Appendix 6.6: Prevalence of Selected Chronic Conditions in Adults by Race, Allegheny County, 2010**

	Race			Ethnicity
	White	Black	Asian/Pacific Islander	Hispanic
	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate
Overweight/Obese <sup>1</sup>	62	72	NA	NA
Diabetes <sup>2</sup>	11.0	15.0	NA	NA
Human immunodeficiency virus	7.4	35.9	NA	NA

Sources: Pennsylvania State Health Department: [https://apps.health.pa.gov/EpiQMS/asp/SelectParams\\_Tbl.asp](https://apps.health.pa.gov/EpiQMS/asp/SelectParams_Tbl.asp)

Allegheny County Health Survey (ACHS) 2009–10: [http://www.achd.net/biostats/pubs/pdf/ACHS\\_2009-2010.pdf](http://www.achd.net/biostats/pubs/pdf/ACHS_2009-2010.pdf)

Overweight: Allegheny County Health Survey 2009–10: [http://www.achd.net/biostats/pubs/pdf/ACHS\\_2009-2010.pdf](http://www.achd.net/biostats/pubs/pdf/ACHS_2009-2010.pdf)

Allegheny County Health Department STD/HIV Program 2012

Note: Age-adjusted rates are standardized per 100,000 population based on the 2000 U.S. Standard Million Population.

NA = Data not available to calculate statistic

ND = Not displayed because count is less than 10

<sup>1</sup> Body Mass Index of 25 or more

<sup>2</sup> Diabetes mellitus includes insulin-dependent, noninsulin-dependent, malnutrition-related, other specified, and unspecified diabetes mellitus.

**Appendix 6.7: Prevalence Rate of Selected Chronic Conditions in Adults by Race, United States, 2011**

	Race			Ethnicity
	White	Black	Asian	Hispanic
Overweight/Obese <sup>1</sup>	67.2	76.2	38.6	77.1
Diabetes <sup>2</sup>	7.6	13.2	9	12.8
Human immunodeficiency virus	7	60.4	6.5	19.5

Sources: Overweight Rate: Journal of the American Medical Association 2011–12: <http://jama.jamanetwork.com/article.aspx?articleid=1832542>

Adult Diabetes Rate: 2010–12 National Health Interview Survey: <http://www.cdc.gov/diabetes/pubs/statsreport14/national-diabetes-report-web.pdf>

2012 CDC HIV Surveillance Report: [http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/surveillance/resources/reports/2011report/pdf/2011\\_HIV\\_Surveillance\\_Report\\_vol\\_23.pdf](http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/surveillance/resources/reports/2011report/pdf/2011_HIV_Surveillance_Report_vol_23.pdf)

2012 CDC HIV Surveillance Report: [http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/surveillance/resources/reports/2011report/pdf/2011\\_HIV\\_Surveillance\\_Report\\_vol\\_23.pdf](http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/surveillance/resources/reports/2011report/pdf/2011_HIV_Surveillance_Report_vol_23.pdf)

Note: Age-adjusted rates for HIV are standardized per 100,000 population estimates.

<sup>1</sup> Body Mass Index of 25 or more

<sup>2</sup> Diabetes mellitus includes insulin-dependent, noninsulin-dependent, malnutrition-related, other specified, and unspecified diabetes mellitus.



## Appendix 6.8: Selected Causes of Death by Race and Sex, Allegheny County, 2011

	Race												Ethnicity			
	White				Black				Asian/Pacific Islander				Hispanic			
	Males	Rate	Females	Rate	Males	Rate	Females	Rate	Males	Rate	Females	Rate	Males	Rate	Females	Rate
All deaths	5,692	927.1	6,436	643.6	734	1,191.9	806	837.8	29	305.2	22	309.2	12	NA	14	NA
Major cardiovascular diseases <sup>1</sup>	1,877	298.4	2,132	197.2	217	362.9	259	268.7	7	ND	6	ND	3	NA	5	NA
Cancers <sup>2</sup>	1,372	221.0	1,330	150.2	166	274.5	193	201.4	8	ND	4	ND	5	NA	3	NA
Breast			196	23.1			30	31.8			1	ND			0	NA
Liver	52	8.0	27	3.5	16	25.0	4	ND	2	ND	0	ND	0	NA	0	NA
Prostate	112	17.9			15	29.4			0	ND			1	NA		
Diabetes mellitus <sup>3</sup>	123	19.6	126	12.8	19	33.8	28	28.3	0	ND	0	ND	0	NA	0	NA
Human immunodeficiency virus <sup>4</sup>	4	ND	0	ND	9	ND	1	ND	1	ND	0	ND	0	NA	0	NA
Suicide	101	19.5	26	4.7	6	ND	1	ND	0	ND	1	ND	0	NA	0	NA

Source: Pennsylvania State Health Department: [https://apps.health.pa.gov/EpiQMS/asp/SelectParams\\_Tbl.asp](https://apps.health.pa.gov/EpiQMS/asp/SelectParams_Tbl.asp)

Note: Age-adjusted rates are standardized per 100,000 population based on the 2000 U.S. Standard Million Population.

NA = Data not available to calculate statistics

ND = Not displayed because count is less than 10

<sup>1</sup> Major cardiovascular diseases include diseases of the heart, hypertensive diseases, other heart diseases, cerebrovascular diseases, atherosclerosis, and other diseases of the circulatory system. <https://apps.health.pa.gov/EpiQMS/asp/ShowICDCodes.asp>  
<http://apps.who.int/classifications/icd10/browse/2010/en#/IX>

<sup>2</sup> Cancers include stated or presumed to be primary, of 23 specified sites, except of lymphoid, haematopoietic, and related tissue.

<sup>3</sup> Diabetes mellitus includes insulin-dependent, noninsulin-dependent, malnutrition-related, other specified, and unspecified diabetes mellitus.

<sup>4</sup> Includes HIV resulting in infectious and parasitic diseases, resulting in malignant neoplasms, resulting in other specific diseases, resulting in other conditions, and unspecified HIV diseases

Appendix 6.9: Selected Causes of Death by Race and Sex, United States, 2010

	Race												Ethnicity		
	Total			White, non-Hispanic			Black, non-Hispanic			Asian/Pacific Islander			Hispanic		
	Total rate	Male rate	Female rate	Total rate	Male rate	Female rate	Total rate	Male rate	Female rate	Total rate	Male rate	Female rate	Total Rate	Male rate	Female rate
All deaths	747.0	887.1	634.9	755.0	892.5	643.3	920.4	1131.7	770.7	424.3	512.1	359.0	558.6	677.7	463.4
Major cardiovascular diseases <sup>1</sup>	234.2	282.0	196.1	232.8	281.1	193.5	310.5	374.5	263.9	145.9	175.6	123.4	177.9	213.8	149.6
Cancers <sup>2</sup>	172.8	209.9	146.7	176.5	212.6	150.6	208.8	271.1	171.4	108.9	131.0	93.5	119.7	149.4	99.4
Breast	12.4	0.3	22.1	12.3	0.3	22.1	18.4	0.6	31.3	6.7	NA	11.9	8.0	NA	14.4
Liver	6.0	8.8	3.6	5.2	7.5	3.2	8.0	12.7	4.4	10.0	14.8	6.1	8.8	12.9	5.4
Prostate	8.7	21.9	NA	8.1	20.3	NA	17.5	49.0	NA	3.8	9.6	NA	7.3	18.4	NA
Diabetes mellitus <sup>3</sup>	20.8	24.9	17.6	18.2	22.3	14.9	39.6	44.6	35.9	15.5	18.0	13.6	27.1	31.2	23.7
Human immunodeficiency virus <sup>4</sup>	2.6	3.8	1.4	1.1	1.8	0.4	12.0	17.0	7.9	0.4	0.7	NA	2.8	4.6	1.1
Suicide	12.1	19.8	5.0	15.0	24.2	6.2	5.4	9.4	1.9	6.2	9.5	3.4	5.9	9.9	2.1

Sources: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, *National Vital Statistics Report*, Vol 61. No. 4 (2013); [http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr61/nvsr61\\_04.pdf](http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr61/nvsr61_04.pdf) [tables 16,17]

Note: Age-adjusted rates are standardized per 100,000 population based on the 2000 U.S. Standard Million Population.

NA = Data not available to calculate statistics

<sup>1</sup>Major cardiovascular diseases include diseases of the heart, hypertensive diseases, other heart diseases, cerebrovascular diseases, atherosclerosis, and other diseases of the circulatory system. <https://apps.health.pa.gov/EpiQMS/asp/ShowICDCodes.asp>, <http://apps.who.int/classifications/icd10/browse/2010/en#/IX>

<sup>2</sup>Cancers include stated or presumed to be primary, of 23 specified sites, except of lymphoid, haematopoietic, and related tissue.

<sup>3</sup>Diabetes mellitus includes insulin-dependent, noninsulin-dependent, malnutrition-related, other specified, and unspecified diabetes mellitus.

<sup>4</sup>Includes HIV resulting in infectious and parasitic diseases, resulting in malignant neoplasms, resulting in other specific diseases, resulting in other conditions, and unspecified HIV diseases

## Appendix 6.10: Pittsburgh Regional Quality of Life Survey, 2011–12

	City of Pittsburgh	Allegheny County	Pittsburgh MSA
<i>Overall, how would you rate your health?</i>			
<b>African American</b>			
Excellent	22.8%	18.6%	17.8%
Very good	18.8%	28.5%	29%
Good	29.3%	34.9%	32%
Fair	26.9%	16.4%	19.1%
Poor	2.2%	1.6%	2.1%
<b>Non-African American</b>			
Excellent	19.9%	17.9%	17.8%
Very good	40.8%	39.8%	36.4%
Good	19.1%	27.3%	27.9%
Fair	15.8%	12%	13.8%
Poor	4.4%	3%	4.2%
<i>During the past month, how would you describe your stress level?</i>			
<b>African American</b>			
No stress	10.9%	9.6%	8.8%
Mild stress	46.9%	46.2%	48.9%
Moderate stress	31.1%	34.6%	31.7%
Severe stress	11.1%	9.6%	10.6%
<b>Non-African American</b>			
No stress	5.6%	9%	9.7%
Mild stress	45.3%	43.5%	40.1%
Moderate stress	39%	35.6%	37.1%
Severe stress	10.1%	11.9%	13.1%
<i>Do you have any kind of health care coverage, including health insurance, prepaid plans such as HMOs, or government plans such as Medicare?</i>			
<b>African American</b>			
Yes	80.3%	84.9%	85%
No	19.7%	15.1%	15%
<b>Non-African American</b>			
Yes	88.4%	91.9%	92.5%
No	11.6%	8.1%	7.5%
<i>People may provide regular care or assistance to someone who had a long-term illness or disability. During the past month, did you provide any such care to a family member or friend?</i>			
<b>African American</b>			
Yes	39.6%	27.1%	27.4%
No	60.4%	72.9%	72.6%

(Continued on page 124)

## 6.1–6.12

(Continued from page 123)

	City of Pittsburgh	Allegheny County	Pittsburgh MSA
<b>Non-African American</b>			
Yes	22%	19.1%	21.6%
No	78%	80.9%	78.4%
<i>What is your relationship to the person you cared for?</i>			
<b>African American</b>			
Your mother or mother-in-law	45.1%	41.1%	34.1%
Your father or father-in-law	1.2%	1.7%	6.2%
Your wife	0.2%	0.2%	4.1%
Your husband	1.3%	1.4%	1.1%
Your daughter or daughter-in-law	1.4%	1.1%	0.9%
Your son or son-in-law	19.2%	13.3%	11%
Some other relative (specify)	7.7%	14.3%	20.1%
A nonrelative (specify)	23.9%	26.9%	22.3%
<b>Non-African American</b>			
Your mother or mother-in-law	28.4%	24.6%	23.3%
Your father or father-in-law	5.2%	8.8%	11.3%
Your wife	3.7%	3.1%	4.2%
Your husband	2.9%	5.4%	6%
Your daughter or daughter-in-law	6.9%	6.7%	6%
Your son or son-in-law	9.4%	5.9%	5.3%
Some other relative (specify)	25.5%	29.8%	28.2%
A nonrelative (specify)	18%	15.6%	15.7%
<i>What is the major or primary health problem of the person you cared for?</i>			
<b>African American</b>			
Heart disease	3.4%	3.2%	5.6%
Cancer	1.5%	8%	11%
Stroke	6%	8.5%	7.1%
Diabetes	29.8%	20.7%	17.2%
Dementia or Alzheimer's	8.2%	8.3%	12.9%
Arthritis or rheumatism	20.9%	14.3%	11.9%
Lung disease or emphysema	8.3%	6.7%	5.6%
Cerebral palsy	0%	0%	0%
Hypertension	0%	0.3%	0.3%
Some other disease or condition (specify)	21.9%	30%	28.6%
<b>Non-African American</b>			
Heart disease	9%	14.9%	11.8%

(Continued on page 125)

(Continued from page 124)

	City of Pittsburgh	Allegheny County	Pittsburgh MSA
Cancer	16.5%	9.2%	11.1%
Stroke	0.4%	1%	4.6%
Diabetes	0%	2.6%	3.5%
Dementia or Alzheimer's	3.6%	13.7%	11.5%
Arthritis or rheumatism	0.3%	0.7%	2.7%
Lung disease or emphysema	0%	0%	0.9%
Cerebral palsy	0%	1.6%	0.7%
Hypertension	0%	0.8%	0.8%
Some other disease or condition (specify)	70.3%	55.5%	52.4%

*About how many hours per week do you provide care?*

<b>African American</b>			
8 hours or less per week	32.3%	38.2%	44.7%
9 to 19 hours per week	11.9%	16.8%	13.9%
20 to 39 hours per week	5.5%	5%	4.2%
40 or more hours per week	50.3%	40%	37.2%
<b>Non-African American</b>			
8 hours or less per week	46.3%	51.8%	49.5%
9 to 19 hours per week	4.1%	12.5%	19.2%
20 to 39 hours per week	8.1%	12.8%	12%
40 or more hours per week	41.4%	22.9%	19.4%

Source: University of Pittsburgh University Center for Social and Urban Research. (2011–12). Pittsburgh Regional Quality of Life Survey. Retrieved from <http://www.ucsur.pitt.edu/qol.php>

### Appendix 6.11: Mental Health Status for Allegheny County Adults Ages 18–29 by Race, August 2009–September 2010

	White		African American	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Emotional health</b>				
Never or rarely get social and emotional support	3,917	7.0%	928	11.0%
Generally dissatisfied with life	3,947	8.0%	930	14.0%
<b>Mental health</b>				
Mental distress and impairment	4,211	4.0%	1047	7.0%

Sources: Documét PI, Bear TM, Green HH. Results from the August 2009–September 2010 Allegheny County Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey (AC-BRFSS): Measuring the Health of Adult Residents. Pittsburgh: Allegheny County Health Department, The Evaluation Institute; 2012

## 6.1–6.12

**Appendix 6.12: Utilization of Mental Health and Drug Abuse Services by Race and Ethnicity, 2013**

	City of Pittsburgh		Allegheny County	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Mental health clients</b>	16,513	100.0%	34,060	100.0%
White	6,884	41.7%	19,906	58.4%
African American	6,190	37.5%	7,767	22.8%
Asian	67	0.4%	139	0.4%
Hispanic	91	0.6%	263	0.8%
<b>Drug abuse clients</b>	4,476	100.0%	7,211	100.0%
White	2,107	47.1%	4,228	58.6%
African American	1,486	33.2%	1,572	21.8%
Asian	4	0.1%	9	0.1%
Hispanic	12	0.3%	31	0.4%
<b>Mental health and drug abuse clients</b>	2,893	100.0%	4,320	100.0%
White	1,434	49.6%	2,627	60.8%
African American	951	32.9%	987	22.8%
Asian	2	0.1%	6	0.1%
Hispanic	8	0.3%	15	0.3%

Source: Allegheny County Department of Human Services, Clients Receiving Mental Health Services, Drug Abuse Services, and Mental Health and Drug Abuse Services

## Appendix 7.1–7.10

Appendix 7.1: Arrests of Juveniles Ages 17 and Younger by Offense Type and Race, City of Pittsburgh, 2012

	Total	Race								
		White			Black			Asian		
	Number	Number	Percent of arrests	Per 100,000 pop.	Number	Percent of arrests	Per 100,000 pop.	Number	Percent of arrests	Per 100,000 pop.
Total arrests	1,353	258	19.07%	1,061.73	1,090	80.56%	4,977.17	5	0.37%	312.50
Part I offenses - Index crimes	346	36	10.40%	148.15	309	89.31%	1,410.96	1	0.29%	62.50
Violent crime index	182	20	10.99%	82.30	161	88.46%	735.16	1	0.55%	62.50
Murder/non-negligent manslaughter	1	0	0.00%	0.00	1	100.00%	4.57	0	0.00%	0.00
Rape	5	0	0.00%	0.00	5	100.00%	22.83	0	0.00%	0.00
Robbery	117	14	11.97%	57.61	103	88.03%	470.32	0	0.00%	0.00
Aggravated assault	59	6	10.17%	24.69	52	88.14%	237.44	1	1.69%	62.50
Property crime index	164	16	9.76%	65.84	148	90.24%	675.80	0	0.00%	0.00
Burglary	47	1	2.13%	4.12	46	97.87%	210.05	0	0.00%	0.00
Larceny-theft	84	10	11.90%	41.15	74	88.10%	337.90	0	0.00%	0.00
Motor vehicle theft	18	3	16.67%	12.35	15	83.33%	68.49	0	0.00%	0.00
Arson	15	2	13.33%	8.23	13	86.67%	59.36	0	0.00%	0.00
Status offenses	33	23	69.70%	94.65	9	27.27%	41.10	1	3.03%	62.50
Liquor law violations	33	23	69.70%	94.65	9	27.27%	41.10	1	3.03%	62.50
Curfew and loitering	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Runaways	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Part II offenses	1,007	222	22.05%	913.58	781	77.56%	3,566.21	4	0.40%	250.00
Drug violations	140	28	20.00%	115.23	110	78.57%	502.28	2	1.43%	125.00

NA = Data not available to calculate statistics

Source: Pennsylvania State Police Uniform Crime Reporting System (PAUCR), 2012 Reporting Period,

<http://www.paucrs.pa.gov/UCR/Reporting/Monthly/Summary/MonthlySumArrestUI.asp>

U.S. Census Bureau (2010). Table B01003: American Community Survey Selected Populations (2006–10). Table B01001: Sex by Age

Part I Offenses are Index Crimes. There are eight (8) serious offenses incorporated into the Violent Crime Index and Property Crime Index

Violent Crime Index: Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter, Rape, Robbery, and Aggravated Assault

Property Crime Index: Burglary, Larceny-Theft, Motor Vehicle Theft, Arson

Part II Offenses consist of all other categories. Only arrest data is available among Part II Offenses.

## 7.1–7.10

**Appendix 7.2: Arrests of Adults Ages 18 and Older by Offense Type and Race, City of Pittsburgh, 2012**

	Total	Race								
		White			Black			Asian		
	Number	Number	Percent of Arrests	Per 100,000 Pop.	Number	Percent of Arrests	Per 100,000 Pop.	Number	Percent of Arrests	Per 100,000 Pop.
Total Arrests	15,786	7,815	49.51%	4,422.75	7,878	49.90%	13,869.72	79	0.50%	724.77
Part I Offenses - Index Crimes	2,269	1,022	45.04%	578.38	1,237	54.52%	2,177.82	10	0.44%	91.74
Violent Crime Index	987	312	31.61%	176.57	670	67.88%	1,179.58	5	0.51%	45.87
Murder/ Non-negligent Manslaughter	28	3	10.71%	1.70	25	89.29%	44.01	0	0.00%	0.00
Rape	32	9	28.13%	5.09	22	68.75%	38.73	1	3.13%	9.17
Robbery	388	103	26.55%	58.29	284	73.20%	500.00	1	0.26%	9.17
Aggravated Assault	539	197	36.55%	111.49	339	62.89%	596.83	3	0.56%	27.52
Property Crime Index	1,282	710	55.38%	401.81	567	44.23%	998.24	5	0.39%	45.87
Burglary	293	145	49.49%	82.06	148	50.51%	260.56	0	0.00%	0.00
Larceny-Theft	895	524	58.55%	296.55	368	41.12%	647.89	3	0.34%	27.52
Motor Vehicle Theft	90	39	43.33%	22.07	49	54.44%	86.27	2	2.22%	18.35
Arson	4	2	50.00%	1.13	2	50.00%	3.52	0	0.00%	0.00
Part II Offenses	13,517	6,793	50.26%	3,844.37	6,640	49.12%	11,690.14	69	0.51%	633.03
Drug Violations	2,435	1,101	45.22%	623.09	1,326	54.46%	2,334.51	7	0.29%	64.22

Sources: Pennsylvania State Police Uniform Crime Reporting System (PAUCR), 2012 Reporting Period,

<http://www.paucrs.pa.gov/UCR/Reporting/Monthly/Summary/MonthlySumArrestUI.asp>

U.S. Census Bureau (2010). Table B01003: American Community Survey Selected Populations (2006–10). Table B01001: Sex by Age

Part I Offenses are Index Crimes. There are eight (8) serious offenses incorporated into the Violent Crime Index and Property Crime Index

Violent Crime Index: Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter, Rape, Robbery, and Aggravated Assault.

Property Crime Index: Burglary, Larceny-Theft, Motor Vehicle Theft, Arson

Part II Offenses consist of all other categories. Only arrest data is available among Part II Offenses.



**Appendix 7.3: Arrests of Juveniles Ages 17 and Younger by Offense Type and Race, Allegheny County, 2012**

	Total	Race								
		White			Black			Asian		
	Number	Number	Percent of Arrests	Per 100,000 Pop.	Number	Percent of Arrests	Per 100,000 Pop.	Number	Percent of Arrests	Per 100,000 Pop.
Total Arrests	5,435	2,361	43.44%	1328.64	3,045	56.03%	6707.05	26	0.48%	382.35
Part I Offenses - Index Crimes	1,068	274	25.66%	154.19	787	73.69%	1733.48	7	0.66%	102.94
Violent Crime Index	448	79	17.63%	44.46	367	81.92%	808.37	2	0.45%	29.41
Murder/ Non-negligent Manslaughter	2	1	50.00%	0.56	1	50.00%	2.20	0	0.00%	0.00
Rape	8	2	25.00%	1.13	6	75.00%	13.22	0	0.00%	0.00
Robbery	168	20	11.90%	11.25	148	88.10%	325.99	0	0.00%	0.00
Aggravated Assault	270	56	20.74%	31.51	212	78.52%	466.96	2	0.74%	29.41
Property Crime Index	620	195	31.45%	109.74	420	67.74%	925.11	5	0.81%	73.53
Burglary	151	54	35.76%	30.39	97	64.24%	213.66	0	0.00%	0.00
Larceny-Theft	401	122	30.42%	68.66	275	68.58%	605.73	4	1.00%	58.82
Motor Vehicle Theft	38	8	21.05%	4.50	29	76.32%	63.88	1	2.63%	14.71
Arson	30	11	36.67%	6.19	19	63.33%	41.85	0	0.00%	0.00
Status Offenses	645	545	84.50%	306.70	94	14.57%	207.05	5	0.78%	73.53
Liquor Law Violations	567	507	89.42%	285.31	54	9.52%	118.94	5	0.88%	73.53
Curfew and Loitering	69	34	49.28%	19.13	35	50.72%	77.09	0	0.00%	0.00
Runaways	9	4	44.44%	2.25	5	55.56%	11.01	0	0.00%	0.00
Part II Offenses	4,367	2,087	47.79%	1174.45	2,258	51.71%	4973.57	19	0.44%	279.41
Drug Violations	456	235	51.54%	132.25	216	47.37%	475.77	4	0.88%	58.82

NA = Data not available to calculate statistics

Sources: Pennsylvania State Police Uniform Crime Reporting System (PAUCR), 2012 Reporting Period,

<http://www.paucrs.pa.gov/UCR/Reporting/Monthly/Summary/MonthlySumArrestUI.asp>

U.S. Census Bureau (2010). Table B01003: American Community Survey Selected Populations (2006-10). Table B01001: Sex by Age

Part I Offenses are Index Crimes. There are eight (8) serious offenses incorporated into the Violent Crime Index and Property Crime Index

Violent Crime Index: Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter, Rape, Robbery, and Aggravated Assault

Property Crime Index: Burglary, Larceny-Theft, Motor Vehicle Theft, Arson

Part II Offenses consist of all other categories. Only arrest data is available among Part II Offenses.

## 7.1–7.10

**Appendix 7.4: Arrests of Adults Ages 18 and Older by Offense Type and Race, Allegheny County, 2012**

	Total	Race								
		White			Black			Asian		
	Number	Number	Percent of arrests	Per 100,000 pop.	Number	Percent of arrests	Per 100,000 pop.	Number	Percents of arrests	Per 100,000 pop.
Total arrests	42,214	25,816	61.16%	3,168.38	16,139	38.23%	14,448.52	220	0.52%	856.03
Part I offenses - index crimes	6,802	4,010	58.95%	492.15	2,763	40.62%	2,473.59	27	0.40%	105.06
Violent crime index	2,454	1,090	44.42%	133.78	1,351	55.05%	1,209.49	12	0.49%	46.69
Murder/non-negligent manslaughter	32	5	15.63%	0.61	27	84.38%	24.17	0	0.00%	0.00
Rape	52	16	30.77%	1.96	35	67.31%	31.33	1	1.92%	3.89
Robbery	598	198	33.11%	24.30	399	66.72%	357.21	1	0.17%	3.89
Aggravated assault	1,772	871	49.15%	106.90	890	50.23%	796.78	10	0.56%	38.91
Property crime index	4,348	2,920	67.16%	358.37	1,412	32.47%	1,264.10	15	0.34%	58.37
Burglary	814	519	63.76%	63.70	294	36.12%	263.21	1	0.12%	3.89
Larceny-theft	3,326	2,284	68.67%	280.31	1,030	30.97%	922.11	11	0.33%	42.80
Motor vehicle theft	193	106	54.92%	13.01	84	43.52%	75.20	3	1.55%	11.67
Arson	15	11	73.33%	1.35	4	26.67%	3.58	0	0.00%	0.00
Part II offenses	35,411	21,806	61.58%	2,676.24	13,375	37.77%	11,974.04	193	0.55%	750.97
Drug violations	6,368	3,822	60.02%	469.07	2,521	39.59%	2,256.94	19	0.30%	73.93

Sources: Pennsylvania State Police Uniform Crime Reporting System (PAUCRS), 2012 Reporting Period,

<http://www.paucrs.pa.gov/UCR/Reporting/Monthly/Summary/MonthlySumArrestUI.asp>

U.S. Census Bureau (2010). Table B01003: American Community Survey Selected Populations (2006–10). Table B01001: Sex by Age

Part I Offenses are Index Crimes. There are eight (8) serious offenses incorporated into the Violent Crime Index and Property Crime Index

Violent Crime Index: Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter, Rape, Robbery, and Aggravated Assault

Property Crime Index: Burglary, Larceny-Theft, Motor Vehicle Theft, Arson

Part II Offenses consist of all other categories. Only arrest data is available among Part II Offenses.

**Appendix 7.5: Arrests of Juveniles Ages 17 and Younger by Offense Type and Race, Pittsburgh MSA, 2012**

	Total	Race								
		White			Black			Asian		
	Number	Number	Percent of Arrests	Per 100,000 pop.	Number	Percent of arrests	Per 100,000 pop.	Number	Percent of arrests	Per 100,000 pop.
Total arrests	8,833	4,953	56.07%	1,258.06	3,842	43.50%	7,101.66	33	0.37%	379.31
Part I offenses - index crimes	1,717	751	43.74%	190.75	957	55.74%	1,768.95	8	0.47%	91.95
Violent crime index	597	178	29.82%	45.21	416	69.68%	768.95	2	0.34%	22.99
Murder/non-negligent Manslaughter	3	2	66.67%	0.51	1	33.33%	1.85	0	0.00%	0.00
Rape	19	11	57.89%	2.79	8	42.11%	14.79	0	0.00%	0.00
Robbery	185	27	14.59%	6.86	158	85.41%	292.05	0	0.00%	0.00
Aggravated assault	390	138	35.38%	35.05	249	63.85%	460.26	2	0.51%	22.99
Property crime index	1,120	573	51.16%	145.54	541	48.30%	1,000.00	6	0.54%	68.97
Burglary	225	119	52.89%	30.23	106	47.11%	195.93	0	0.00%	0.00
Larceny-theft	783	398	50.83%	101.09	380	48.53%	702.40	5	0.64%	57.47
Motor vehicle theft	68	33	48.53%	8.38	34	50.00%	62.85	1	1.47%	11.49
Arson	44	23	52.27%	5.84	21	47.73%	38.82	0	0.00%	0.00
Status offenses	1,122	951	84.76%	241.55	164	14.62%	303.14	6	0.53%	68.97
Liquor law violations	869	789	90.79%	200.41	74	8.52%	136.78	5	0.58%	57.47
Curfew and loitering	184	105	57.07%	26.67	78	42.39%	144.18	1	0.54%	11.49
Runaways	69	57	82.61%	14.48	12	17.39%	22.18	0	0.00%	0.00
Part II offenses	7,115	4,201	59.04%	1,067.06	2,885	40.55%	5,332.72	25	0.35%	287.36
Drug violations	697	437	62.70%	111.00	255	36.59%	471.35	4	0.57%	45.98

Sources: Pennsylvania State Police Uniform Crime Reporting System (PAUCR), 2012 Reporting Period,  
<http://www.paucrs.pa.gov/UCR/Reporting/Monthly/Summary/MonthlySumArrestUI.asp>

U.S. Census Bureau (2010). Table B01003: American Community Survey Selected Populations (2006–10). Table B01001: Sex by Age

Part I Offenses are Index Crimes. There are eight (8) serious offenses incorporated into the Violent Crime Index and Property Crime Index

Violent Crime Index: Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter, Rape, Robbery, and Aggravated Assault

Property Crime Index: Burglary, Larceny-Theft, Motor Vehicle Theft, Arson

Part II Offenses consist of all other categories. Only arrest data is available among Part II Offenses.

## 7.1–7.10

**Appendix 7.6: Arrests of Adults Ages 18 and Older by Offense Type and Race, Pittsburgh MSA, 2012**

	Total	Race								
		White			Black			Asian		
	Number	Number	Percent of arrests	Per 100,000 pop.	Number	Percent of arrests	Per 100,000 pop.	Number	Percent of arrests	Per 100,000 pop.
Total arrests	71,958	51,244	71.21%	3,069.97	20,394	28.34%	15,062.04	265	0.37%	868.85
Part I offenses - index crimes	12,970	9,298	71.69%	557.03	3,629	27.98%	2,680.21	37	0.29%	121.31
Violent crime index	3,862	2,143	55.49%	128.38	1,702	44.07%	1,257.02	14	0.36%	45.90
Murder/non-negligent manslaughter	50	13	26.00%	0.78	37	74.00%	27.33	0	0.00%	0.00
Rape	114	67	58.77%	4.01	46	40.35%	33.97	1	0.88%	3.28
Robbery	824	353	42.84%	21.15	469	56.92%	346.38	1	0.12%	3.28
Aggravated assault	2,874	1,710	59.50%	102.44	1,150	40.01%	849.34	12	0.42%	39.34
Property crime index	9,108	7,155	78.56%	428.65	1,927	21.16%	1,423.19	23	0.25%	75.41
Burglary	1,568	1,184	75.51%	70.93	382	24.36%	282.13	1	0.06%	3.28
Larceny-theft	7,118	5,560	78.11%	333.09	1,440	20.23%	1,063.52	16	0.22%	52.46
Motor vehicle theft	381	279	73.23%	16.71	98	25.72%	72.38	4	1.05%	13.11
Arson	41	32	78.05%	1.92	7	17.07%	5.17	2	4.88%	6.56
Part II offenses	58,982	41,941	71.11%	2,512.64	16,764	28.42%	12,381.09	228	0.39%	747.54
Drug violations	9,216	6,047	65.61%	362.27	3,140	34.07%	2,319.05	23	0.25%	75.41

Sources: Pennsylvania State Police Uniform Crime Reporting System (PAUCR), 2012 Reporting Period,

<http://www.paucrs.pa.gov/UCR/Reporting/Monthly/Summary/MonthlySumArrestUI.asp>

U.S. Census Bureau (2010). Table B01003: American Community Survey Selected Populations (2006–10). Table B01001: Sex by Age

Part I Offenses are Index Crimes. There are eight (8) serious offenses incorporated into the Violent Crime Index and Property Crime Index

Violent Crime Index: Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter, Rape, Robbery, and Aggravated Assault

Property Crime Index: Burglary, Larceny-Theft, Motor Vehicle Theft, Arson

Part II Offenses consist of all other categories. Only arrest data is available among Part II Offenses.

Appendix 7.7: Arrests of Juveniles Ages 17 and Younger by Offense Type and Race, United States, 2012

	Total	Race								
		White			Black			Asian		
	Number	Number	Percent of arrests	Per 100,000 pop.	Number	Percent of arrests	Per 100,000 pop.	Number	Percent of arrests	Per 100,000 pop.
Total arrests	1,002,285	653,949	65.25%	1,610.71	322,602	32.19%	3,072.40	12,306	1.23%	396.97
Part I offenses - index crimes	273,517	161,431	59.02%	397.61	104,449	38.19%	994.75	4,242	1.55%	136.84
Violent crime index	46,544	21,682	46.58%	53.40	23,982	51.53%	228.40	487	1.05%	15.71
Murder/non-negligent manslaughter	559	264	47.23%	0.65	284	50.81%	2.70	1	0.18%	0.03
Rape	1,931	1,237	64.06%	3.05	655	33.92%	6.24	17	0.88%	0.55
Robbery	16,312	4,880	29.92%	12.02	11,190	68.60%	106.57	175	1.07%	5.65
Aggravated assault	27,742	15,301	55.15%	37.69	11,853	42.73%	112.89	294	1.06%	9.48
Property crime index	226,973	139,749	61.57%	344.21	80,467	35.45%	766.35	3,755	1.65%	121.13
Burglary	41,422	24,464	59.06%	60.26	16,091	38.85%	153.25	514	1.24%	16.58
Larceny-theft	172,307	107,108	62.16%	263.81	59,637	34.61%	567.97	3,076	1.79%	99.23
Motor vehicle theft	10,007	5,799	57.95%	14.28	3,937	39.34%	37.50	129	1.29%	4.16
Arson	3,237	2,378	73.46%	5.86	802	24.78%	7.64	36	1.11%	1.16
Status offenses	115,523	86,572	74.94%	213.23	24,960	21.61%	237.71	1,583	1.37%	51.06
Liquor law violations	61,611	54,522	88.49%	134.29	4,294	6.97%	40.90	913	1.48%	29.45
Curfew and loitering	53,912	32,050	59.45%	78.94	20,666	38.33%	196.82	670	1.24%	21.61
Runaways	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Part II offenses	728,768	492,518	67.58%	1,213.10	218,153	29.93%	2,077.65	8,064	1.11%	260.13
Drug violations	104,830	77,608	74.03%	191.15	24,684	23.55%	235.09	1,360	1.30%	43.87

NA = Data not available to calculate statistics

Sources: Pennsylvania State Police Uniform Crime Reporting System (PAUCR), 2012 Reporting Period,

<http://www.paucrs.pa.gov/UCR/Reporting/Monthly/Summary/MonthlySumArrestUI.asp>

U.S. Census Bureau (2010). Table B01003: American Community Survey Selected Populations (2006-2010). Table B01001: Sex by Age

Part I Offenses are Index Crimes. There are eight (8) serious offenses incorporated into the Violent Crime Index and Property Crime Index

Violent Crime Index: Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter, Rape, Robbery, and Aggravated Assault

Property Crime Index: Burglary, Larceny-Theft, Motor Vehicle Theft, Arson

Part II Offenses consist of all other categories. Only arrest data is available among Part II Offenses.

## 7.1–7.10

**Appendix 7.8: Arrests of Adults Ages 18 and Older by Offense Type and Race, United States, 2012**

	Total	Race								
		White			Black			Asian		
	Number	Number	Percent of arrests	Per 100,000 pop.	Number	Percent of arrests	Per 100,000 pop.	Number	Percent of arrests	Per 100,000 pop.
Total arrests	8,388,188	5,848,970	69.73%	3,749.34	2,317,465	27.63%	8,712.27	100,016	1.19%	917.58
Part I offenses - index crimes	1,404,268	941,765	67.06%	603.70	424,602	30.24%	1,596.25	18,294	1.30%	167.83
Violent crime index	355,926	214,712	60.32%	137.64	131,106	36.84%	492.88	5,303	1.49%	48.65
Murder/non-negligent manslaughter	7,947	3,837	48.28%	2.46	3,919	49.31%	14.73	99	1.25%	0.91
Rape	11,955	7,790	65.16%	4.99	3,857	32.26%	14.50	147	1.23%	1.35
Robbery	63,823	29,881	46.82%	19.15	32,812	51.41%	123.35	596	0.93%	5.47
Aggravated assault	272,201	173,204	63.63%	111.03	90,518	33.25%	340.29	4,461	1.64%	40.93
Property crime index	1,048,342	727,053	69.35%	466.06	293,496	28.00%	1,103.37	12,991	1.24%	119.18
Burglary	177,810	122,692	69.00%	78.65	51,463	28.94%	193.47	2,042	1.15%	18.73
Larceny-theft	821,997	570,787	69.44%	365.89	228,388	27.78%	858.60	10,256	1.25%	94.09
Motor vehicle theft	42,945	29,452	68.58%	18.88	12,364	28.79%	46.48	626	1.46%	5.74
Arson	5,590	4,122	73.74%	2.64	1,281	22.92%	4.82	67	1.20%	0.61
Part II offenses	6,983,920	4,907,205	70.26%	3,145.64	1,892,863	27.10%	7,116.03	81,722	1.17%	749.74
Drug violations	1,090,126	723,590	66.38%	463.84	348,230	31.94%	1,309.14	11,185	1.03%	102.61

Sources: Pennsylvania State Police Uniform Crime Reporting System (PAUCR), 2012 Reporting Period,

<http://www.paucrs.pa.gov/UCR/Reporting/Monthly/Summary/MonthlySumArrestUI.asp>

U.S. Census Bureau (2010). Table B01003: American Community Survey Selected Populations (2006–10). Table B01001: Sex by Age

Part I Offenses are Index Crimes. There are eight (8) serious offenses incorporated into the Violent Crime Index and Property Crime Index

Violent Crime Index: Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter, Rape, Robbery, and Aggravated Assault

Property Crime Index: Burglary, Larceny-Theft, Motor Vehicle Theft, Arson

Part II Offenses consist of all other categories. Only arrest data is available among Part II Offenses.

**Appendix 7.9: Murder Victims Rate Ages 17 and Younger by Race, 2012**

	Total	Race					
		White		Black		Asian	
Region	Number	Number	Per 100,000 Pop.	Number	Per 100,000 Pop.	Number	Per 100,000 Pop.
City of Pittsburgh	7	0	0.00	7	31.96	0	0
Allegheny County	10	0	0.00	10	22.03	0	0
Pittsburgh MSA	12	1	0.25	11	20.33	0	0
United States	1,101	554	1.36	514	4.90	NA	NA

NA = Data not available to calculate statistics

Sources: Pennsylvania State Police Uniform Crime Reporting System (PAUCR), 2012 Reporting Period,

<http://www.paucrs.pa.gov/UCR/Reporting/Monthly/Summary/MonthlySumArrestUI.asp>

U.S. Census Bureau (2010). Table B01003: American Community Survey Selected Populations (2006–10). Table B01001: Sex by Age

United States Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation. (September 2012). Crime in the United States, 2012. Retrieved October 2013, from [http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s/2012/crime-in-the-u.s.-2012/offenses-known-to-law-enforcement/expanded-homicide/expanded\\_homicide\\_data\\_table\\_2\\_murder\\_victims\\_by\\_age\\_sex\\_and\\_race\\_2012.xls](http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s/2012/crime-in-the-u.s.-2012/offenses-known-to-law-enforcement/expanded-homicide/expanded_homicide_data_table_2_murder_victims_by_age_sex_and_race_2012.xls)

Appendix 7.10: Murder Victims Rate Ages 18 and Older by Race, 2012

	Total	Race					
		White		Black		Asian	
Region	Number	Number	Per 100,000 pop.	Number	Per 100,000 pop.	Number	Per 100,000 pop.
City of Pittsburgh	48	8	4.53	40	70.42	0	0
Allegheny County	88	16	1.96	72	64.46	0	0
Pittsburgh MSA	106	29	1.74	77	56.87	0	0
United States	11,549	5,250	3.37	5,900	22.18	NA	NA

NA = Data not available to calculate statistics

Sources: Pennsylvania State Police Uniform Crime Reporting System (PAUCR), 2012 Reporting Period, <http://www.paucrs.pa.gov/UCR/Reporting/Monthly/Summary/MonthlySumArrestUI.asp>

U.S. Census Bureau (2010). Table B01003: American Community Survey Selected Populations (2006–10). Table B01001: Sex by Age

United States Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation. (September 2012). Crime in the United States, 2012. Retrieved October 2013 from [http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s/2012/crime-in-the-u.s.-2012/offenses-known-to-law-enforcement/expanded-homicide/expanded\\_homicide\\_data\\_table\\_2\\_murder\\_victims\\_by\\_age\\_sex\\_and\\_race\\_2012.xls](http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s/2012/crime-in-the-u.s.-2012/offenses-known-to-law-enforcement/expanded-homicide/expanded_homicide_data_table_2_murder_victims_by_age_sex_and_race_2012.xls)



# Center on Race & Social Problems

## Race Research Online Directory

**The center has always served as a leading resource for race-related research, but now it offers unprecedented access for students, educators, foundations, and government agencies whose work depends on good scholarship.** The newly launched Race Research Online Directory allows users to access more than a decade of information at the touch of a button, including the following:

- More than 100 videos of lectures from the speaker series, summer institutes, and Race in America conference
- Pilot studies and other research projects at the center
- Hundreds of publications, including from the journal *Race and Social Problems*
- Educational resources, such as graduate course listings and award-winning student papers
- A listing of all center activities

Information available from the Race Research Online Directory is particularly helpful to community leaders and policymakers interested in gaining a better understanding of racial disparities and finding effective strategies for improving these conditions.


To search the database, simply go to [crsp.pitt.edu](http://crsp.pitt.edu) to access the directory. Click on the Search button on the upper right side of any page and type in a topic or name of a person. One also can click on names of speakers and authors to find all of the center resources available for each person.

In addition, one can search by area of focus. The seven areas of focus for the center and the online directory are criminal justice; economic disparities; education disparities; families, youth, and the elderly; health; interracial group relations; and mental health.

**To access the Race Research Online Directory, please visit**

[crsp.pitt.edu](http://crsp.pitt.edu).





# Pursuing Insight, Harmony, and Justice

Although progress has been made, America's race-related problems remain with us in the 21st century. Race and ethnicity matter in virtually all aspects of our society and are likely to increase in importance. Currently, persons of color make up 37% percent of the U.S. population and, by 2043, this portion will increase to 50 percent. This shift will have a profound effect on the social, psychological, and economic lives of all members of our society.

The mission of the Center on Race and Social Problems (CRSP) is to conduct applied social science research on race, color, and ethnicity and their influence on the quality of life for all Americans.

CRSP is multidisciplinary in its approach and multiracial in its focus and was the first race-related research center to be housed in a school of social work. In addition, the center offers the Race Research Online Directory and publishes the journal *Race and Social Problems*.

For more information, please visit [www.crsp.pitt.edu](http://www.crsp.pitt.edu).



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